

T H E
L A W S & A C T S
Made in the Second SESSION of the First
PARLIAMENT

Of Our High and Dread SOVERAIGNS,
WILLIAM & MARY,

By the Grace of GOD, KING and QUEEN of
SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE
and IRELAND, Defenders of the Faith.

Holden at **EDINBURGH**, the fifteenth day
of *April*, 1690.

By a Noble Earl, **GEORGE** Earl of **MELVILL**, Viscount of *Kirkaldy*, Lord *Raith*, *Moniemail* and *Balwearie*, Sole Secretary of State for the **KINGDOM of SCOTLAND**.

Their **MAJESTIES** High Commissioner for Holding this Parliament, by vertue of a Commission under Their Majesties Great Seal of this **KINGDOM**.

With the special Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament,

Collected and Extracted from the Registers and Records of Parliament, by *John Lord Beilhaven*, *Robert Master of Burligh*, *Sir Thomas Burnet of Leys*, *Sir Duncan Campbell of Auchinbreck*, and *John Hay of Park*, Commissioners appointed by Their Majesties, for Exercing the Office of Clerk-Register to Their Majesties Council, Registers and Rolls, &c.



EDINBURGH,
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Of Our Most High and Dread SOVERAIGNS

WILLIAM and MARY,

*By the Grace of GOD, KING and QUEEN of
SCOTLAND, ENGLAND, FRANCE
and IRELAND, Defenders of the Faith.*

Holden at **EDINBURGH** the 25 day of *April*, 1690.

L.

A C T *Rescinding the First Act of the Second Parlia-
ment, 1669.*

April 25. 1690.



UR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, taking into Their Consideration, that by the Second Article of the Grievances presented to Their Majesties, by the Estates of this Kingdom; It is Declared, that the First Act of the Second Parliament of King Charles the Second, Entituled, *Act asserting His Majesties Supremacy over all Persons, and in all Causes Ecclesiastical,* is inconsistent with the

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Establish-

2 K. William and Q. Maries First Parliament.

Establishment of the Church-Government now desired, and ought to be Abrogat. Therefore Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, do hereby Abrogat, Rescind and Annul the foresaid Act, and Declares the same in the whole Heads, Articles and Clauses thereof, to be of no force or effect in all time coming.

II.

ACT Restoring the Presbyterian Ministers, who were thrust from their Churches since the first of January 1661.

April 25. 1690.



RORASMUCH, as by an Act of this present Parliament, relative to, and in prosecution of the Claim of Right, Prelacy, and the Superiority of Church-Officers above Presbyters, is abolished; and that many Ministers of the Presbyterian Perswasion, since the First of January One thousand six hundred sixty one, have been deprived of their Churches, or banished for not conforming to Prelacy, and not complying with the courses of the time. Therefore Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Ordain and Appoint, that all these Presbyterian Ministers yet alive, who were thrust from their Charges since the first day of January, One thousand six hundred sixty one, or banished for not Conforming to Prelacy, and not complying with the courses of the time, have forthwith free access to their Churches, that they may presently exercise the Ministry in these Parishes, without any new Call thereto; and allows them to bruike and enjoy the Benefices and Stipends thereunto belonging, and that for the whole Cropt one thousand six hundred eighty nine, and immediatly to enter to the Churches and Manſes, where the Churches are vacant, and where they are not vacant, then their entry thereto is Declared to be the half of the Benefice and Stipend, due and payable at *Michaelmas* last; for the half year immediatly preceeding, betwixt *Whitsunday* and *Michaelmas*; Declaring that the present Incumbent shall have right to the other half of the Stipend and Benefice payable for the *Whitsunday* last bypast: And to the effect that these Ministers may meet with no stop or hinderance, in entering immediatly to their Charges, the present Incumbents in such Churches, are hereby appointed upon Intimation hereof, to desist from their Ministry in these Parishes, and to remove themselves from the Manſes and Gleibs thereunto belonging, betwixt and *Whitsunday* next to come, that the Presbyterian Ministers formerly put out, may enter peaceably thereto. And appoints the Privy Council to see this Act put to execution.

III.

ACT Concerning the Election of Committees of Parliament.

May 8. 1690.

FOR AS MUCH as the Meeting of the Estates of this Kingdom, did by their Vote of the thirteenth of *April*, one thousand six hundred and eighty nine, Represent amongst other Grievances, That the Committee of Parliament, called the Articles, is a great Grievance to the Nation, and that there ought to be no Committees of Parliament, but such as are freely chosen by the Estates, to prepare Motions and Overtures, that are first made in the House; THEREFORE OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Do hereby Discharge and Abrogat in all time coming, the foresaid Committee of Parliament, called the Articles: And further Cask, Annull, and Rescind the 1st Act, 3^d Session, Parliament 1st, Cha: the 2^d, anent the way and manner of Election of the Lords of the Articles, with all other Acts, Laws and Constitutions establishing the said Committee, or Lords of Articles. Likeas, Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent foresaid, Do hereby Enact and Declare, That this present, and all succeeding Parliaments, and three Estates thereof, may choose and appoint Committees of what numbers they please, there being always an equal number of each Estate to be chosen; viz. The Noblemen by the Estate of Noblemen, the Barons by the Estate of Barons, and the Burrows by the Estate of Burrows, for preparing all Motions and Overtures, first made in the House, and they may alter and change the saids Committees at their pleasure, without prejudice always to the Estates of Parliament, to Treat, Vote, and conclude upon Matters proponed, or are brought before them in plain Parliament, without Committees, as they shall think fit; And also Providing, that in all Committees to be hereafter appointed, some of the Officers of State may be present, by Their Majesties, or Their Commissioners Appointment, as to them shall seem necessary, and that to the effect, and with Power to the saids Officers of State, present in the saids Committees, freely to propose and debate allanerly, but not to Vote. Declaring, Likeas it is hereby Declared, that no Officers of State shall be otherwise admitted in any Committee of Parliament, but as it is here allowed; but prejudice always to the Estate of the Noblemen to choose such of their own Bench as are Officers of State, to be Members of the Committees, if they think fit.

4 K. William and Q. Maries first Parliament.

IV.

ACT anent Electors of Commissioners to Parliament, their taking the Oath of Allegiance.

May 12. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, and the Estates of Parliament Considering, That it is the Duty of all Subjects, to take the Oath of Allegiance, if required thereto; Do therefore hereby Ordain, Statute, and Enact, That all Electors, either in Shires or Burghs-Royal, of Commissioners to be sent to Parliaments, or Conventions of Estates, do at their Meetings for making the saids Elections, and before they proceed thereto, Take and Subscribe the Oath of Allegiance, contained in the Claim of Right, and Act of Parliament, Recognizing Their Majesties Authority, with Certification, that if they do not, they shall not only be rejected from Voting in the saids Elections, and excluded the Meeting, but if they shall presume to stay, or Vote therein, their Votes shall not be reckoned, and they themselves shall be fined in the Sum of one thousand Merks besides.

V.

ACT Ratifying the Confession of Faith, and Settling Presbyterian Church Government.

June 7. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, and three Estates of Parliament, conceiving it to be their bound Duty, after the great Deliverance that God hath lately wrought for this Church and Kingdom, in the first place to settle and secure therein, the true Protestant Religion, according to the truth of God's Word, as it hath of a long time been professed within this Land: As also, the Government of Christ's Church within this Nation, agreeable to the Word of God, and most conducive to the advancement of true Piety and Godliness; and the Establishing of Peace and Tranquillity within this Realm; And that by an Article of the Claim of Right, it is Declared, That Prelacy, and the Superiority of any Office in the Church above Presbyters, is, and hath been a great and unsupportable Grievance and Trouble to this Nation, and contrary to the inclinations of the generality of the people ever since the Reformation, they having Reformed from Popery by Presbyters, and therefore ought to be Abolished; Likeas, by an Act of the last Session of this Parliament, Prelacy is Abolished: Therefore Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the saids three Estates, Do hereby Revive, Ratifie and perpetually Confirm, all Laws, Statutes and Acts of Parliament, made against Popery and Papists, and for the Maintainance and Preservation of the true Reformed Protestant Religion, and for the true Church of Christ within this Kingdom, in so far as they Confirm the same, or are made in favours thereof. Likeas, they by these presents, Ratifie and Establish the

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Confession of Faith, now read in their presence, and Voted and Approven by them, as the publick and avowed Confession of this Church, containing the sum and substance of the Doctrine of the Reformed Churches; (which Confession of Faith is subjoynd to this present Act.) As also, They do Establish, Ratify, and Confirm the Presbyterian Church-Government and Discipline: That is to say, the Government of the Church by Kirk-Sessions, Presbyteries, Provincial Synods, and General Assemblies, Ratified and Established by the 114 *Act*, Ja. 6. Parl. 12. anno 1592. Entituled, *Ratification of the Liberty of the true Kirk*, &c. And thereafter received by the general consent of this Nation, to be the only Government of Christ's Church within this Kingdom; Reviving, Renewing, and Confirming the foresaid *Act* of Parliament, in the whole Heads thereof, except that part of it relating to Patronages, which is hereafter to be taken into consideration: and Rescinding, Annulling, and making void the *Acts* of Parliament following, viz. *Act anent Restitution of Bishops*, Ja. 6. Par. 18. Cap. 2. *Act Ratifying the Acts of the Assembly*, 1610. Ja. 6. Par. 21. Cap. 1. *Act anent the Election of Arch-bishops and Bishops*, Ja. 6. Par. 22. Cap. 1. *Act Entituled, Ratification of the five Articles of the General Assembly at Perth*, Ja. 6. Par. 23. Cap. 1. *Act Entituled, For the Restitution, and Re-establishment of the ancient Government of the Church, by Arch-bishops and Bishops*, Cha. 2. Par. 1. Sess. 2. *Act 1st Act anent the Constitution of a National Synod*, Ch. 2. Par. 1. Sess. 3. *Act 5.* *Act against such as refuse to Depone against Delinquents*, Ch. 2. Par. 2. Sess. 2. *Act 2.* *Act Entituled, Act acknowledging and asserting the Right of Succession to the Imperial Crown of Scotland*, Ch. 2. Par. 3. *Act 2.* *Act Entituled, Act anent Religion and the Test*, Ch. 2. Par. 3. *Act 6.* With all other *Acts*, Laws, Statutes, Ordinances and Proclamations, and that in so far as allannerly as the said *Acts* and others generally and particularly above-mentioned, are contrary, or prejudicial to, inconsistent with, or derogatory from, the Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian Government, now Established; and Allowing and Declaring, That the Church Government, be Established in the hands of, and exercised by, these Presbyterian Ministers, who were Outed since the first of January 1661. For Non-conformity to Prelacy, or not complying with the Courses of the Times, and are now Restored by the late *Act* of Parliament, and such Ministers and Elders only as they have admitted, or received, or shall hereafter admit, or receive: And also, that all the said Presbyterian Ministers have, and shall have Right to the Maintainance, Rights, and other Priviledges, by Law provided, to the Ministers of Christ's Church within this Kingdom, as they are, or shall be legally admitted to particular Churches. Likeas in pursuance of the Premisses, Their Majesties, Do hereby appoint the first meeting of the General Assembly of this Church, as above Established, to be at *Edinburgh*, the third *Thursday* of *October* next to come, in this instant year, 1690. And because many Conform Ministers either have deserted, or were removed from Preaching in their Churches, preceeding the thirteenth day of *April*, 1689. And others were deprived, for not giving obedience to the *Act* of the Estates, made the said 13 of *April*, 1689. Entituled, *Proclamation against the owning of the late King James, and appointing Publick Prayers for King William and Queen Mary*: Therefore Their Majesties with Advice and Consent foresaid, Do hereby

6 *K. VVilliam and Q. Maries First Parliament.*

Declare all the Churches, either Deserted, or from which the conform Ministers were removed, or deprived, as said is, to be Vacant, and that the Presbyterian Ministers exercising their Ministry, within any of these Paroches, (or where the last Incumbent is dead) by the desire or consent of the Paroch, shall continue their Possession, and have Right to the Benefices and Stipends, according to their entry in the year, 1689. and in time coming, ay and while the Church, as now Established, take further course therewith. And to the effect, the Disorders that have hapned in this Church, may be Redressed: Their Majesties with Advice and Consent foresaid, Do hereby allow the general Meeting, and Representatives of the foresaid Presbyterian Ministers and Elders, in whose hands the Exercise of the Church Government is Established, either by themselves, or by such Ministers and Elders, as shall be appointed and Authorized Visitors by them, according to the custom and practice of Presbyterian Government throughout the whole Kingdom, and several parts thereof, to try and purge out, all insufficient, negligent, scandalous and erroneous Ministers, by due course of Ecclesiastical Process, and Censures; and likewise, for Redressing all other Church-Disorders. And further, it is hereby Provided, that whatsoever Minister, being convened before the said General Meeting, and Representatives of the Presbyterian Ministers and Elders, or the Visitors to be appointed by them, shall either prove contumacious in not appearing, or be found Guilty, and shall be therefore Censured, whether by Suspension, or Deposition, they shall *Ipsa Facto* be Suspended from, or Deprived of their Stipends and Benefices.

Follows

Followvs the foresaid Confession of Faith.

CHAP. I.

Of the Holy Scripture.

Although the Light of Nature, and the Works of Creation and Providence, do so far manifest the Goodness, Wisdom, and Power of God, as to leave men inexcusable; yet are they not sufficient to give that knowledge of God, and of his will, which is necessary unto Salvation. Therefore it pleased the Lord at sundry times, and in divers manners, to reveal himself, and to declare that his will unto his Church; and afterward for the better preserving, and propagating of the Truth, and for the more sure establishment and comfort of the Church, against the corruptions of the flesh, and the malice of Satan and of the world; to commit the same wholly unto writing; which maketh the holy Scripture to be most necessary; those former ways of Gods revealing his Will unto his people being now ceased.

II. Under the name of holy Scripture, or the Word of God written, are now contained all the Books of the Old and New Testament, which are these.

Of the Old Testament.

Genesis
Exodus
Leviticus
Numbers
Deuteronomy
Joshua
Judges
Ruth
I. Samuel
II. Samuel
I. Kings
II. Kings
I. Chronicles
II. Chronicles
Ezra
Nehemiah
Esther
Job
Psalms
Proverbs

Ecclésiastes
The Song of Songs
Isaiah
Jeremiah
Lamentations
Ezekiel
Daniel
Hosea
Joel
Amos
Obadiah
Jonah
Micah
Nahum
Habakkuk
Zephaniah
Haggai
Zechariah
Malachi.

*Of the New Testament.**The Gospels according to***M** *Matthew*
*Mark**Luke**John**The Acts of the Apostles**Paul's Epistles to the Romans**I Corinthians.**II Corinthians.**Galatians**Ephesians**Philippians**Colossians**I Thessalonians.**II Thessalonians.**I To Timothy.**II To Timothy.**To Titus**To Philemon**The Epistle to the Hebrews**The Epistle of James**The first and second Epistles of Peter**The first, second, and third Epistles of John**The Epistle of Jude**The Revelation of John.*

All which are given by inspiration of God, to be the Rule of Faith and Life.

II. The Books commonly called Apocrypha, not being of Divine Inspiration, are no part of the Canon of the Scripture; and therefore are of no authority in the Church of God, nor to be any otherwise approved, or made use of, than other humane Writings.

IV. The Authority of the holy Scripture, for which it ought to be believed and obeyed; dependeth not upon the testimony of any man, or Church; but wholly upon God, (who is Truth it self) the Author thereof, and therefore it is to be received, because it is the Word of God.

V. We may be moved and induced by the Testimony of the Church, to an high and reverend esteem of the holy Scripture, and the heavenliness of the Matter, the efficacy of the Doctrine, the Majesty of the Style, the consent of all the parts, the scope of the whole, (which is to give all glory to God,) the full discovery it makes of the only way of mans Salvation, the many other incomparable Excellencies, and the intire perfection thereof, are Arguments whereby it doth abundantly evidence it self to be the Word of God; yet notwithstanding, our full perswasion and assurance of the infallible truth, and Divine authority thereof, is from the inward work of the holy Spirit, bearing witness by and with the Word in our hearts.

VI. The whole Counsel of God concerning all things necessary for his own Glory, mans Salvation, Faith, and Life, is either expressly set down in Scripture, or by good and necessary consequence, may be deduced from Scripture: unto which nothing at any time is to be added, whether by new Revelations of the Spirit, or Traditions of men, nevertheless, we acknowledge the inward Illumination of the Spirit of God to be necessary for the saving understanding of such things, as are revealed in the Word: and that there are some circumstances concerning the Worship of God, and Government of the Church, common to humane Actions and Societies, which are to be ordered by the Light of Nature and Christian Prudence, according to the general Rules of the Word, which are always to be observed.

VII. All things in Scripture are not alike plain in themselves, nor alike clear unto all: yet those things which are necessary to be known, believed, and

and observed, for Salvation, are so clearly propounded and opened in some place of Scripture or other, that not only the learned, but the unlearned, in a due use of the ordinary means may attain to a sufficient understanding of them.

VIII. The Old Testament in *Hebrew* (which was the native language of the people of God of old) and the New Testament in *Greek*, (which at the time of the writing of it, was most generally known to the Nations) being immediatly inspired by God, and by his singular care and providence kept pure in all ages, are therefore Authentical, so as in all controversies of Religion, the Church is finally to appeal unto them. But, because these Original Tongues are not known to all the people of God, who have right unto, and interest in the Scriptures, and are commanded in the fear of God, to read and search them; therefore they are to be Translated into the vulgar Language of every Nation unto which they come, that the Word of God dwelling plentifully in all, they may worship him in an acceptable manner, and through patience and comfort of the Scriptures, may have hope.

IX. The infallible Rule of Interpretation of Scripture, is the Scripture it self: and therefore, when there is a Question about the true and full sense of any Scripture (which is not manifold, but one) it must be searched and known by other places that speak more clearly.

X. The Supream Judge, by which all Controversies of Religion are to be determined, and all Decrees of Councils, Opinions of Antient Writers, Doctrines of men, and privat Spirits, are to be examined, and in whose sentence we are to rest, can be no other but the holy Spirit speaking in the Scripture.

CHAP. II.

Of God, and the Holy Trinity.

THere is but one only, living, and true God: who is infinite in Being and Perfection, a most pure Spirit, invisible, without body; parts, or passions, Immutable, Immense, Eternal, Incomprehensible, Almighty, most wise, most holy, most free, most absolute, working all things according to the Counsel of his own immutable and most righteous Will, for his own glory; most loving, gracious, merciful, long-suffering, abundant in Goodness and Truth, forgiving Iniquity, Transgression and Sin; the rewarder of them that diligently seek him, and withal most just and terrible in his Judgments, hating all sin, and who will by no means clear the guilty.

II. God hath all Life, Glory, Goodness, Blessedness, in, and of himself, and is alone in, and unto himself All-sufficient, not standing in need of any Creatures, which he hath made, nor deriving any glory from them, but only manifesting his own Glory, in, by, unto, and upon them; He is the alone Fountain of all Being, of whom, through whom, and to whom are all things, and hath most Sovereign Dominion over them, to do by them, for them, or upon them whatsoever himself pleaseth. In his sight all things are open and manifest, his Knowledge is infinite, infallible, and independent upon the Creature, so as nothing is to him contingent or uncertain. He is most holy in all his Counsels, in all his Works, and in all his Commands. To him is due from Angels and men, and every other Creature, whatsoever Worship, Service or Obedience he is pleased to require of them.

III. In the Unity of the God-head, there be three Persons, of one Substance, Power, and Eternity; God the Father, God the Son, and God the holy Ghost. The Father is of none, neither begotten, nor proceeding: The Son is eternally begotten of the Father: The Holy Ghost eternally proceeding from the Father and the Son.

CHAP. III.

Of God's Eternal Decree.

GOD from all eternity did, by the most wise and Holy Counsel of his own will, freely and unchangeably ordain whatsoever comes to pass, yet so as thereby, neither is God the Author of sin, nor is violence offered to the will of the Creatures, nor is the Liberty or contingency of second Causes taken away, but rather established.

II. Although God knows whatsoever may, or can come to pass upon all supposed conditions, yet hath he not decreed any thing, because he foresaw it as future, or as that which would come to pass upon such conditions.

III. By the Decree of God, for the manifestation of his Glory, some Men and Angels, are predestinated unto everlasting life, and others fore-ordained to everlasting death.

IV. These Angels and Men thus predestinated and fore-ordained, are particularly and unchangeably designed, and their number is so certain and definite, that it cannot be either increased or diminished.

V. Those of Mankind, that are predestinated unto Life, God, before the foundation of the World was laid, according to his eternal and immutable purpose, and the secret Counsel and good Pleasure of his Will, hath chosen in Christ unto everlasting Glory: out of his meer free grace and love, without any foresight of Faith, or good Works, or perseverance in either of them, or any other thing in the Creature, as conditions, or causes moving him thereunto, and all to the praise of his glorious Grace.

VI. As God hath appointed the Elect unto glory, so hath he, by the eternal and most free purpose of his will, fore-ordained all the means thereunto. Wherefore they who are Elected, being fallen in Adam, are redeemed by Christ, are effectually called unto faith in Christ, by his Spirit working in due season, are Justified, Adopted, Sanctified, and kept by his power through faith unto salvation. Neither are any other redeemed by Christ, effectually Called, Justified, Adopted, Sanctified and Saved, but the Elect only.

VII. The rest of mankind God was pleased, according to the unsearchable counsel of his own Will, whereby he extendeth, or withholdeth mercy, as he pleaseth, for the glory of his Sovereign Power over his Creatures, to pass by, and to ordain them to dishonour and wrath for their sin, to the praise of his glorious justice.

VIII. The Doctrine of this high Mystery of Predestination is to be handled with special prudence and care, that men attending the will of God revealed in his Word, and yielding obedience thereunto, may from the certainty of their effectual Vocation, be assured of their eternal Election. So shall this Doctrine afford matter of praise, reverence, and admiration of God, and of humility, diligence, and abundant consolation to all that sincerely obey the Gospel.

C H A P. IV.

Of Creation.

IT pleased God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, for the manifestation of the glory of his eternal Power, Wisdom, and goodness, in the beginning, to create or make of nothing the World, and all things therein, whether visible or invisible, in the space of six days, and all very good.

II. After God had made all other Creatures, he created Man, Male and Female, with reasonable and immortal souls, endowed with knowledge, righteousness, and true holiness, after his own Image, having the Law of God written in their hearts, and power to fulfill it, and yet under a possibility of transgressing, being left to the Liberty of their own will, which was subject unto change. Beside this Law written in their hearts, they received a command, not to eat of the Tree of the knowledge of good and evil, which whiles they kept, they were happy in their Communion with God, and had dominion over the Creatures.

C H A P. V.

Of Providence.

GOD the great Creator of all things doth uphold, direct, dispose, and govern all Creatures, actions and things, from the greatest even to the least, by his most wise and holy Providence, according to his infallible fore-knowledge, and the free and immutable counsel of his own will, to the praise of the glory of his Wisdom, Power, Justice, Goodness and Mercy.

II. Although in relation to the fore-knowledge and decree of God, the first cause, all things come to pass immutably, and infallibly, yet by the same Providence he ordereth them to fall out according to the nature of second Causes, either necessarily, freely, or contingently.

III. God in his ordinary Providence maketh use of means, yet is free to work without, above, and against them at his pleasure.

IV. The Almighty power, unsearchable wisdom, and infinite goodness of God so far manifest themselves in his Providence, that it extendeth it self even to the first fall, and all other sins of Angels and men, and that not by a bare permission, but such as hath joyned with it a most wise and powerful bounding, and otherwise ordering and governing of them, in a manifold dispensation, to his own holy ends: yet so as the sinfulness thereof proceedeth only from the Creature, and not from God, who being most holy and righteous, neither is, nor can be the Author or Approver of sin.

V. The most wise, righteous and gracious God, doth oftentimes leave for a season his own children to manifold temptations, and the corruption of their own hearts, to chastise them for their former sins, or to discover unto them the hidden strength of Corruption, and deceitfulness of their hearts, that they may be humbled, and to raise them to a more close and constant dependency for their support upon himself, and to make them more watchful against all future occasions of sin, and for sundry other just and holy ends.

VI. As for those wicked and ungodly men, whom God as a righteous Judge for former sins doth blind and harden, from them he not only withholdeth his grace, whereby they might have been inlightned in their understandings, and wrought upon in their hearts, but sometimes also withdraweth the gifts which they had, and exposeth them to such objects as their corruption makes occasions of sin, and withal gives them over to their own Lusts, the temptations of the World, and the power of Satan, whereby it comes to pass that they harden themselves, even under these means which God useth for the softning of others.

VII. As the providence of God doth in general reach to all Creatures, so after a most special manner, it taketh care of his Church, and disposeth all things to the good thereof.

CHAP. VI.

Of the Fall of Man, of Sin, and of the punishment thereof.

Our first Parents being seduced by the Subtilty and Temptation of Satan, sinned in eating the forbidden fruit. This their sin God was pleased according to his wise and holy counsel to permit, having purposed to order it to his own glory.

II. By this sin they fell from their original righteousness and communion with God, and so became dead in sin, and wholly defiled in all the faculties and parts of soul and body.

III. They being the root of all mankind, the guilt of this sin was imputed, and the same death in sin and corrupted nature, conveyed to all their posterity, descending from them by ordinary generation.

IV. From this original corruption, whereby we are utterly indisposed, disabled, and made opposite to all good, and wholly inclined to all evil, do proceed all actual transgressions.

V. This corruption of nature, during this life, doth remain in those that are regenerated; and although it be through Christ pardoned and mortified, yet both it self, and all the motions thereof are truly and properly sin.

VI. Every sin, both Original and Actual, being a transgression of the righteous Law of God, and contrary thereunto, doth in its own nature bring guilt upon the sinner, whereby he is bound over to the wrath of God, and curse of the Law, and so made subject to death, with all miseries, spiritual, temporal, and eternal.

CHAP. VII.

Of God's Covenant with Man.

The distance between God and the creature is so great, that although reasonable creatures do owe obedience unto him as their Creator, yet they could never have any fruition of him, as their blessedness and reward, but by some voluntary condescension on Gods part, which he hath been pleased to express by way of Covenant.

II. The first Covenant made with Man, was a *Covenant of Works*, wherein Life was promised to Adam, and in him to his posterity, upon condition of perfect and personal obedience.

III. Man

III. Man by his Fall having made himself incapable of Life by that Covenant, the Lord was pleased to make a second, commonly called *the Covenant of Grace*: Wherein he freely offered unto sinners Life and Salvation by Jesus Christ, requiring of them Faith in him, that they may be saved, and promising to give unto all those that are ordained unto Life his holy Spirit, to make them willing and able to believe.

IV. This Covenant of Grace is frequently set forth in the Scripture, by the name of a Testament, in reference to the death of Jesus Christ the Testator, and to the everlasting inheritance, with all things belonging to it, therein bequeathed.

V. This Covenant was differently administred in the time of the Law, and in the time of the Gospel; Under the Law, it was administred by Promises, Prophecies, Sacrifices, Circumcision, the Paschal Lamb, and other Typs and Ordinances, delivered to the people of the *Jews*, all foresignifying Christ to come, which were for that time sufficient and efficacious, through the operation of the Spirit. to instruct and build up the Elect in Faith in the promised *Messiah*, by whom they had full remission of sins, and eternal Salvation: and is called, *the Old Testament*.

VI. Under the Gospel, when Christ the Substance, was exhibited, the Ordinances in which this Covenant is dispensed, are the preaching of the Word, and the administration of the Sacraments of Baptism, and the Lord's Supper, which though fewer in number, and administred with more simplicity, and less outward glory: yet in them it is held forth in more fulness, evidence, and spiritual efficacy, to all nations, both *Jews* and *Gentiles*, and is called *the New Testament*. There are not therefore two Covenants of Grace, differing in substance, but one and the same, under various dispensations.

CHAP. VIII.

of Christ the Mediator.

IT pleased God in his eternal purpose, to choose and ordain the Lord Jesus his only begotten Son, to be the Mediator between God and Man, the Prophet, Priest, and King, the Head and Saviour of his Church, the Heir of all things, and Judge of the World, unto whom he did from all eternity give a People, to be his Seed, and to be by him in time Redeemed, Called, Justified, Sanctified and Glorified.

II. The Son of God, the second Person of the Trinity, being very and eternal God, of one Substance, and equal with the Father, did, when the fulness of time was come, take upon him mans nature, with all the essential properties, and common infirmities thereof, yet without sin: being conceived by the Power of the Holy Ghost, in the womb of the Virgin *Mary*, of her substance. So that, two whole, perfect and distinct natures, the God-head and the Man-hood, were inseparably joyned together in one person, without Conversion, Composition, or Confusion. Which Person, is very God, and very Man, yet one Christ, the only Mediator between God and Man.

III. The Lord Jesus, in his humane nature, thus united to the divine, was sanctified and anointed with the holy Spirit above measure, having in him all the treasures of wisdom & knowledge in whom it pleased the Father, that all fulness should dwell: to the end, that being holy, harmless, undefiled, and full of grace and truth, he might be thorowly furnished to execute the office of a Mediator and Surety. Which office he took not unto himself,

self, but was thereunto called by his Father, who put all power and Judgment into his hand, and gave him commandment to execute the same.

IV. This Office the Lord Jesus did most willingly undertake: which that he might discharge, he was made under the Law, and did perfectly fulfill it, endured most grievous torments, immediately in his Soul, and most painful sufferings in his Body: was crucified and died, was buried, and remained under the power of death, yet saw no corruption: On the third day he arose from the dead, with the same body in which he suffered, with which also he ascended into Heaven, and there sitteth at the right hand of his Father, making intercession, and shall return to Judge Men and Angels, at the end of the World.

V. The Lord Jesus, by his perfect obedience, and sacrifice of himself, which he, through the eternal Spirit, once offered up unto God, hath fully satisfied the Justice of his Father, and purchased not only reconciliation, but an everlasting inheritance in the Kingdom of Heaven, for all those whom the Father hath given unto him.

VI. Although the Work of Redemption was not actually wrought by Christ, till after his incarnation, yet the virtue, efficacy, and benefites thereof were communicated unto the Elect in all ages successively, from the beginning of the world, in and by those promises, types, and sacrifices, wherein he was revealed, and signified to be the Seed of the Woman, which should bruise the Serpents head: and the Lamb slain from the beginning of the world: being yesterday, and to day the same, and for ever.

VII. Christ, in the work of Mediation acteth according to both Natures, by each Nature doing that which is proper to it self, yet by reason of the unity of the Person, that which is proper to one Nature, is sometimes in Scripture attributed to the Person denominated by the other Nature.

VIII. To all those for whom Christ hath purchased Redemption, he doth certainly, and effectually apply, and communicate the same, making intercession for them, and revealing unto them, in and by the Word, the mysteries of Salvation, effectually perswading them by his Spirit, to believe, and obey, and governing their hearts by his Word and Spirit, overcoming all their enemies by his Almighty Power and Wisdom, in such manner, and ways, as are most consonant to his Wonderful and unsearchable dispensation.

CHAP. IX.

Of Free Will.

GOD hath endued the will of man with that natural liberty, that is neither forced, nor by any absolute necessity of Nature determined to do good or evil.

II. Man in his state of innocency, had freedom, and power, to will, and to do that which was good, and well-pleasing to God, but yet mutably, so that he might fall from it.

III. Man by his fall into a state of sin, hath wholly lost all ability of will to any spiritual good accompanying Salvation: so as, a natural man, being altogether averse from that good, and dead in sin, is not able by his own strength, to convert himself, or to prepare himself thereunto.

IV. When God converts a sinner, and translates him into the state of grace; he freeth him from his natural Bondage under sin: and by his grace alone, enables him freely to will, and to do that which is spiritually good;

yet

yet so, as that by reason of his remaining Corruption, he doth not perfectly, nor only, will that which is good, but doth also will that which is evil.

V. The will of man is made perfectly, and immutably free to good alone, in the state of Glory only.

CH A P. X.

Of Effectual Calling.

ALL those whom God hath predestinated unto life, and those only, he is pleased in his appointed and accepted time, effectually to Call, by his Word and Spirit, out of that state of sin and death, in which they are by nature; to grace and salvation by Jesus Christ, enlightning their minds, spiritually and savingly to understand the things of God: taking away their heart of stone, and giving unto them an heart of flesh, renewing their wills; and by his Almighty power, determining them to that which is good, and effectually drawing them to Jesus Christ: yet so, as they come most freely, being made willing by his grace.

II. This Effectual Call is of Gods free, and special grace alone, not from any thing at all foreseen in man, who is altogether passive therein, until being quickned and renewed by the Holy Spirit, he is thereby enabled to answer this Call, and to embrace the grace offered, and conveyed in it.

III. Elect Infants dying in infancy, are Regenerated, and saved by Christ, through the Spirit, who worketh when, and where, and how he pleaseth: So also are all other elect persons who are incapable of being outwardly called by the Ministry of the Word.

IV. Others, not elected, although they may be called by the Ministry of the Word, and may have some common operations of the Spirit, yet they never truly come unto Christ, and therefore cannot be saved: much less can men not professing the Christian Religion, be saved in any other way whatsoever, be they never so diligent to frame their lives according to the Light of Nature, and the Law of that Religion they do profess. And to assert and maintain, that they may, is very pernicious, and to be detested.

CH A P. XI.

Of Justification.

THose whom God effectually calleth, he also freely justifieth, not by infusing righteousness into them, but by pardoning their sins, and by accounting and accepting their persons as righteous; not for any thing wrought in them, or done by them, but for Christs sake alone; nor by imputing Faith it self, the Act of believing, or any other Evangelical Obedience to them, as their Righteousness; but by imputing the Obedience and Satisfaction of Christ unto them, they receiving and resting on him, and his Righteousness by Faith, which Faith they have not of themselves, it is the gift of God.

II. Faith thus receiving and resting on Christ and his righteousness, is the alone instrument of Justification, yet it is not alone in the person justified, but it is ever accompanied with all other saving graces, and is not dead Faith, but worketh by Love:

III. Christ by his Obedience and Death, did fully discharge the debt of all those that are thus justified, and did make a proper, real, and full satisfaction to his Fathers Justice in their behalf; Yet, in as much as he was given by the Father for them, and his obedience and satisfaction accepted in their stead, and both freely, not for any thing in them, their justification is only of free grace, that both the exact Justice, and rich Grace of God, might be glorified in the Justification of sinners.

IV. God did from all Eternity, Decree to Justifie all the Elect, and Christ did in the fulness of time, die for their sins, and rise again for their Justification: nevertheless they are not Justified, until the holy Spirit doth in due time, actually apply Christ unto them.

V. God doth continue to forgive the sins of those that are justified: and, although they can never fall from the state of justification; yet, they may by their sins fall under Gods Fatherly displeasure, and not have the light of his Countenance restored unto them, until they humble themselves, confess their sins, beg pardon, and renew their Faith and Repentance.

VI. The Justification of Believers under the Old Testament, was in all these respects, one and the same with the Justification of Believers under the New Testament.

CHAP. XII.

Of Adoption.

ALL those that are justified, God vouchsafeth in and for his only Son Jesus Christ, to make partakers of the grace of Adoption: by which they are taken into the number, and enjoy the Liberties and Privileges of the Children of God, have his Name put upon them, receive the spirit of Adoption, have access to the Throne of Grace with boldness, are enabled to cry, *Abba, Father*, are pitied, protected, provided for, and chastened by him, as by a Father, yet never cast off, but sealed to the day of Redemption, and inherit the Promises, as heirs of everlasting Salvation.

CHAP. XIII.

Of Sanctification.

They who are effectually called and regenerated, having a new heart, and a new spirit created in them, are further sanctified, really and personally, through the virtue of Christs Death and Resurrection, by his Word and Spirit dwelling in them: the dominion of the whole body of sin is destroyed, & the several lusts thereof are more & more weakened & mortified: and they more and more quickned, and strengthened in all saving Graces, to the practice of true holiness, without which no man shall see the Lord.

I. This Sanctification is throughout, in the whole man, yet imperfect in this life, there abideth still some remnants of corruption in every part; whence ariseth a continual, and irreconcilable War, the flesh lusting against the Spirit, and the Spirit against the flesh.

II. In which War, although the remaining Corruption, for a time, may much prevail, yet through the continual supply of strength from the sanctifying Spirit of Christ, the Regenerate part doth overcome, and so the Saints grow in grace, perfecting holiness in the fear of God.

C H A P. XIV.

Of Saving Faith.

THe Grace of Faith, whereby the Elect are enabled to believe, to the saving of their Souls, is the Work of the Spirit of Christ in their hearts, and is ordinarily wrought by the Ministry of the Word, by which also, and by the Administration of the Sacraments, and Prayer, it is increased and strengthened.

II. By this Faith, a Christian believeth to be true, whatsoever is revealed in the Word, from the Authority of God himself, speaking therein, and acteth differently upon that which each particular passage thereof containeth; yielding obedience to the Commands, trembling at the threatenings, and embracing the Promises of God for this life, and that which is to come. But the principal acts of Saving Faith are, Accepting, Receiving, and Resting upon Christ alone, for Justification, Sanctification, and Eternal Life, by virtue of the Covenant of Grace.

III. This Faith is different in degrees, weak or strong, may be often and many ways assailed, and weakened, but gets the victory; growing up in many to the attainment of a full assurance through Christ, who is both the Author and Finisher of our Faith.

C H A P. XV.

Of Repentance unto Life.

Repentance unto Life, is an Evangelical Grace, the Doctrine whereof is to be Preached by every Minister of the Gospel, as well as that of Faith in Christ.

II. By it, a sinner out of the sight and sense, not only of the danger, but also of the filthiness and odiousness his Sins, as contrary to the holy Nature, and righteous Law of God; and, upon the apprehension of his mercy in Christ to such as are penitent, so grieves for, and hates his sins, as to turn from them all unto God, purposing and endeavouring to walk with him in all the ways of his Commandments.

III. Although Repentance be not to be rested on as any satisfaction for sin, or any cause of the pardon thereof, which is the act of Gods free grace in Christ, yet it is of such necessity to all sinners, that none may expect pardon without it.

IV. As there is no sin so small, but it deserves damnation; so there is no sin so great, that it can bring damnation upon those who truly repent.

V. Men ought not to content themselves with a general repentance, but it is every mans duty to endeavour to repent of his particular sins, particularly.

VI. As every man is bound to make privat confession of his sins to God, praying for the pardon thereof; upon which, and the forsaking of them, he shall find mercy, so he that scandalizeth his Brother, or the Church of Christ, ought to be willing by a privat or publick confession, and sorrow for his sins, to declare his Repentance to those that are offended, who are thereupon to be reconciled to him, and in love to receive him.

GOOD Works are only, such as God hath commanded in his Holy Word, and not such as without the warrant thereof, are devised by men, out of blind Zeal, or upon any pretence of good intention.

II. These good works done in obedience to God's Commandments, are the fruits and evidences of a true and lively faith, and by them Believers manifest their thankfulness, strengthen their assurance, edify their brethren, adorn the profession of the Gospel, stop the mouths of the adversaries, and glorify God, whose workmanship they are, created in Christ Jesus thereunto, that having their fruit unto holiness, they may have the end, eternal life.

III. Their ability to do good works, is not at all of themselves, but wholly from the Spirit of Christ. And that they may be enabled thereunto, besides the graces they have already received, there is required an actual influence of the same holy Spirit to work in them to will and to do, of his good pleasure, yet are they not hereupon to grow negligent, as if they were not bound to perform any duty, unless upon a special motion of the Spirit, but they ought to be diligent in stirring up the grace of God that is in them.

IV. They who in their obedience, attain to the greatest height, which is possible in this life, is so far from being able to supererogate, and to do more than God requires, as that they fall short of much which in duty they are bound to do.

V. We cannot by our best works merit pardon of sin, or eternal life at the hand of God, by reason of the great disproportion that is between them and the glory to come, and the infinite distance that is between us and God, whom by them, we can neither profit, nor satisfy, for the debt of our former sins, but when we have done all we can, we have done but our duty, and are unprofitable servants; and, because as they are good, they proceed from his Spirit, and as they are wrought by us, they are defiled, and mixed with so much weakness and imperfection, that they cannot endure the severity of God's Judgement.

VI. Yet notwithstanding, the Persons of Believers being accepted through Christ, their good works also are accepted in him, not as though they were in this life wholly unblameable and unrepvable in God's sight; but that he looking upon them in his Son, is pleased to accept, and reward that which is sincere, although accompanied with many weaknesses and imperfections.

VII. Works done by unregenerate men, although for the matter of them, they may be things which God commands, and of good use both to themselves and others; yet, because they proceed not from a heart purified by faith; nor are done in a right manner, according to the Word, nor to a right end, the glory of God, they are therefore sinful, and cannot please God, or make a man meet to receive grace from God; and yet their neglect of them is more sinful, and displeasing unto God.

C H A P. XVII.

Of the Perseverance of the Saints.

They, whom God hath accepted in his Beloved, effectually called, and sanctified by his Spirit, can neither totally, nor finally, fall away from the state of Grace, but shall certainly persevere therein to the end, and be eternally saved.

II. This perseverance of the Saints depends not upon their own free-will, but upon the immutability of the Decree of Election, flowing from the free and unchangeable love of God the Father, upon the efficacy of the merit and intercession of Jesus Christ, the abiding of the Spirit, and of the seed of God within them, and the nature of the Covenant of Grace, from all which, ariseth also the certainty, and infallibility thereof.

III. Nevertheless, they may, through the temptations of Satan, and of the World, the prevalency of corruption remaining in them, and the neglect of the means of their preservation, fall into grievous sins: and, for a time, continue therein; whereby they incur God's displeasure, and grieve his Holy Spirit, come to be deprived of some measure of their graces and comforts, have their hearts hardened, and their consciences wounded, hurt, and scandalize others, and bring temporal judgements upon themselves.

C H A P. XVIII.

Of the assurance of Grace and Salvation.

Although Hypocrites and other unregenerate men may vainly deceive themselves with false hopes, and carnal presumptions of being in the favour of God, and estate of Salvation: which hope of theirs shall perish: yet such as truly believe in the Lord Jesus, and love him in sincerity, endeavouring to walk in all good Conscience before him, may in this life, be certainly assured, that they are in the state of Grace, and may rejoice in the hope of the glory of God, which hope shall never make them ashamed.

II. This certainty is not a bare conjectural and probable persuasion, grounded upon a fallible hope, but, an infallible assurance of faith, founded upon the divine truth of the promises of Salvation, the inward evidence of those graces unto which these promises are made, the testimony of the Spirit of Adoption, witnessing with our Spirits, that we are the Children of God: Which Spirit is the earnest of our inheritance, whereby we are sealed to the day of Redemption.

III. This infallible assurance, doth not so belong to the essence of Faith, but that a true Believer may wait long, and conflict with many difficulties, before he be partaker of it: yet being enabled by the Spirit to know the things which are freely given of him God, he may without extraordinary revelation, in the right use of ordinary means attain thereunto. And therefore it is the duty of every one, to give all diligence to make his Calling and Election sure, that thereby his heart may be enlarged in peace and joy in the holy Ghost, in love and thankfulness to God, and in strength and cheerfulness in the duties of obedience, the proper fruits of this assurance: so far is it from inclining men to looseness.

IV. True Believers may have the assurance of their Salvation divers ways shaken, diminished, and intermitted, as by negligence in preserving of it, by falling into some special sin, which woundeth the Conscience, and grieveth the Spirit, by some sudden, or vehement temptation, by God's withdrawing the light of his countenance, and suffering even such as fear him to walk in darkness, and to have no light: yet are they never utterly destitute of that seed of God, and life of Faith, that love of Christ and the Brethren, that sincerity of heart, and conscience of duty, out of which, by the operation of the Spirit, this assurance may, in due time, be revived, and by the which, in the mean time, they are supported from utter despair.

CHAP XIX.

Of the Law of God.

GOD gave to *Adam* a Law, as a Covenant of Works, by which he bound him, and all his Posterity, to personal, entire, exact, and perpetual obedience: promised life upon the fulfilling, and threatened death upon the breach of it: and endued him with power and ability to keep it.

I. This Law, after his fall, continued to be a perfect rule of righteousness, and as such was delivered by God upon *Mount Sinai*, in Ten Commandments, and written in two Tables: the four first Commandments containing our duty towards God, and the other six, our duty to man.

III. Beside this Law, commonly called *Moral*, God was pleased to give the people of *Israel*, as a Church under age, Ceremonial Laws, containing several typical Ordinances, partly of Worship, prefiguring Christ, his graces, actions, sufferings, and benefits; and partly, holding forth divers instructions of Moral Duties. All which Ceremonial Laws are now abrogated under the New Testament.

IV. To them also as a body politick, he gave sundry Judicial Laws, which expired together with the state of that people, not obliging any other now, further than the general equity thereof may require.

V. The Moral Law doth for ever bind all, as well justified persons as others, to the obedience thereof, and that, not only in regard of the matter contained in it, but also in respect of the Authority of God the Creator, who gave it; Neither doth Christ in the Gospel, any way dissolve, but much strengthen this obligation.

VI. Although true Believers be not under the Law, as a Covenant of Works, to be thereby justified, or condemned, yet it is of great use to them, as well as to others, in that, as a rule of Life, informing them of the will of God, and their duty; it directs, and binds them to walk accordingly; discovering also the sinful pollutions of their nature, hearts and lives: so as, examining themselves thereby, they may come to further conviction of, humiliation for, and hatred against sin, together with a clearer sight of the need they have of Christ, and the perfection of his obedience. It is likewise of use to the regenerate, to restrain their corruptions, in that it forbids sin: and the threatnings of it serve to shew, what even their sins deserve; and, what afflictions, in this life, they may expect for them, although freed from the curse thereof threatened in the Law. The promises of

of it in like manner, shew them God's approbation of obedience, and what blessings they may expect upon the performance thereof, although, not as due to them by the Law, as a Covenant of works. So as a mans doing good, and refraining from evil, because the Law encourageth to the one, and deterreth from the other, is no evidence of his being under the Law, and not under Grace.

VII. Neither are the fore-mentioned Uses of the Law, contrary to the grace of the Gospel, but do sweetly comply with it, the Spirit of Christ subduing and enabling the will of man, to do that freely, and cheerfully, which the will of God revealed in the Law, requireth to be done.

CHAP. XX.

Of Christian Liberty, and Liberty of Conscience.

THe Liberty which Christ hath purchased for Believers, under the Gospel, consists in their freedom from the guilt of sin, the condemning wrath of God, the curse of the Moral Law; and in their being delivered from this present evil World, bondage to Satan, and Domination of sin, from the evil of afflictions, the sting of death, the victory of the grave, and everlasting damnation; as also, in their free access to God, and their yielding obedience unto him, not out of slavish fear, but a child-like love, and willing mind. All which, were common also to Believers under the Law. But under the New Testament, the Liberty of Christians is further enlarged, in their freedom from the yoke of the Ceremonial Law, to which the Jewish Church was subjected: and in greater boldness of access to the Throne of Grace, and in fuller communication of the free Spirit of God, than Believers, under the Law, did ordinarily partake of.

II. God alone is Lord of the Conscience, and hath left it free from the Doctrines and Commandments of men, which are in any thing contrary to his Word, or beside it, in matters of Faith, or Worship. So that, to believe such Doctrines, or to obey such Commands, out of Conscience, is to betray true liberty of Conscience, and the requiring of an implicate faith, and an absolute and blind obedience, is to destroy liberty of Conscience, and Reason also.

III. They, who, upon pretence of Christian Liberty, do practise any sin, or cherish any lust, do thereby destroy the end of Christian Liberty, which is, that being delivered out of the hands of our Enemies, we might serve the Lord without fear, in holiness and righteousness before him, all the days of our life.

IV. And because, the Powers which God hath ordained, and the Liberty which Christ hath purchased, are not intended by God, to destroy, but mutually to uphold and preserve one another, they who upon pretence of Christian Liberty, shall oppose any lawful Power, or the lawful exercise of it, whether it be Civil or Ecclesiastical, resist the Ordinance of God. And for their publishing of such Opinions, or maintaining of such Practices, as are contrary to the light of Nature, or to the known Principles of Christianity, whether concerning Faith, Worship, or Conversation, to the Power of Godliness; or, such erroneous Opinions or Practices, as either in their own nature, or in the manner of publishing or maintaining them, are destructive to the external Peace and Order which Christ hath established in the Church, they may lawfully be called to account, and proceeded against by the Censures of the Church, and by the power of the Civil Magistrat.

THe light of Nature sheweth, that there is a GOD, who hath Lordship and Sovereignty over all, is good, and doth good unto all, and is therefore to be feared, loved, praised, called upon, trusted in, and served, with all the heart, and with all the soul, and with all the might. But, the acceptable way of worshipping the true God, is instituted by himself, and so limited by his own revealed Will, that he may not be worshipped according to the imaginations and devices of men, or the suggestions of Satan, under any visible representation, or any other way not prescribed in the holy Scripture.

II. Religious Worship is to be given to God the Father, Son, and Holy Ghost; and to him alone, not to Angels, Saints, or any other creature: and since the Fall, not without a Mediator; nor in the mediation of any other, but of Christ alone.

III. Prayer, with Thanksgiving, being one special part of Religious worship, is, by God required of all men; and, that it may be accepted, it is to be made in the Name of the Son, by the help of his Spirit, according to his Will, with understanding, reverence, humility, fervency, faith, love and perseverance; and, if vocal, in a known tongue.

IV. Prayer is to be made for things lawful, and for all sorts of men living, or that shall live hereafter; but not for the dead, nor for those of whom it may be known, that they have sinned the sin unto death.

V. The reading of the Scriptures with godly fear, the sound preaching, and conscionable hearing of the Word in obedience unto God, with Understanding, Faith, and Reverence, singing of Psalms with grace in the heart, as also, the due administration, and worthy receiving of the Sacraments instituted by Christ, are all parts of the ordinary Religious Worship of God: Beside Religious Oaths, Vows, Solemn Fasting, and Thanksgivings upon special occasions; which are in their several times and seasons to be used, in an holy and religious manner.

VI. Neither Prayer, nor any other part of Religious Worship, is now under the Gospel, either tyed unto, or made more acceptable by any place, in which it is performed, or towards which it is directed; but God is to be worshipped every where, in Spirit and in Truth, as in private families, daily, and in secret, each one by himself, so more solemnly, in the publick Assemblies, which are not carelessly or wilfully to be neglected, or forsaken, when God by his Word or Providence calleth thereunto.

VII. As it is of the Law of Nature, that in general, a due proportion of time be set a-part for the Worship of God; so, in his Word, by a positive, Moral, and perpetual Commandment, binding all men, in all ages, he hath particularly appointed One day in Seven, for a Sabbath to be kept holy unto him, which from the beginning of the World, to the Resurrection of Christ, was the last day of the Week; and from the Resurrection of Christ, was changed into the first day of the Week, which, in Scripture, is called the LORD'S Day, and is to be continued to the end of the World, as the *Christian Sabbath*.

VIII. This Sabbath is then kept holy unto the Lord, when men after a due preparation of their hearts, and ordering of their common affairs before-hand, do not only observe a holy Rest, all the day from their own works,

works, words and thoughts about their wordly employments, and recreations, but also are taken up the whole time, in the publick and private Exercises of his Worship, and in the duties of necessity, and mercy.

CHAP. XXII.

Of Lawful Oaths and Vows.

A Lawful Oath is a part of Religious Worship, wherein upon just occasion, the person swearing, solemnly calleth God to Witness what he asserteth, or promiseth; and to judge him according to the truth, or falshood of what he sweareth.

II. The Name of God only, is that by which men ought to swear; and therein it is to be used with all holy fear and reverence: Therefore, to swear vainly or rashly, by that glorious and dreadful Name; or, to swear at all, by any other thing, is sinful, and to be abhorred: Yet, as in matters of weight and moment, an Oath is warranted by the Word of God under the New Testament, as well as under the Old; so a lawful Oath, being imposed by lawful Authority, in such matters ought to be taken.

III. Whosoever taketh an Oath, ought duly to consider the weightiness of so solemn an act, and therein to avouch nothing, but what he is fully persuaded is the truth. Neither may any man bind himself by Oath to any thing, but what is good and just, and what he believeth so to be, and what he is able and resolved to perform. Yet it is a sin to refuse an Oath, touching any thing that is good and just, being imposed by lawful Authority.

IV. An Oath is to be taken in the plain and Common sense of the words, without Equivocation, or Mental Reservation, it cannot oblige to sin: but in any thing not sinful, being taken, it binds to performance, although to a mans own hurt, nor is it to be violated, although made to Hereticks, or Infidels;

V. A Vow is of the like nature with a Promissory Oath, and ought to be made with the like religious care, &c. to be performed with the like faithfulness.

VI. It is not to be made to any Creature, but to God alone, and that it may be accepted, it is to be made voluntarily, out of Faith, and Conscience to Duty, in way of thankfulness for mercy received, or for the obtaining of what we want: whereby we more strictly bind our selves to necessary duties, or to other things, so far, and so long as they may fitly conduce thereunto.

VII. No man may vow to do any thing forbidden in the Word of God, or what would hinder any duty therein commanded; or which is not in his own power, and for the performance whereof he hath no promise of ability from God; In which respects, Popish Monastical Vows of perpetual single life, professed Poverty, and regular obedience, are so far from being degrees of higher perfection, that they are superstitious and sinful snares, in which no Christian may intangle himself.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Civil Magistrate.

GOD the Supream Lord and King of all the World, hath ordained Civil Magistrates, to be under him over the people, for his own Glory, and the publick good: and to this end hath armed them with the

power of the Sword, for the Defence and Encouragement of them that are good, and for the punishment of evil doers.

II. It is lawful for Christians to accept and execute the Office of a Magistrate, when called thereunto: In the managing whereof, as they ought specially to maintain Piety, Justice and Peace, according to the wholesome Laws of each Common-wealth: so for that end they may lawfully now under the New Testament wage War, upon just and necessary occasions.

III. The Civil Magistrate may not assume to himself the administration of the Word and Sacraments, or the power of the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven, yet he hath Authority, and it is his duty, to take order, that Unity and Peace be preserved in the Church, that the truth of God be kept pure and intire, that all Blasphemies, and Heresies be suppressed, all corruptions and abuses in Worship and Discipline prevented or reformed: and all the Ordinances of God duly settled, administered and observed; for the better effecting whereof, he hath power to call Synods, to be present at them, and to provide that whatsoever is transacted in them, be according to the mind of God.

IV. It is the duty of People to pray for Magistrates, to honour their Persons, to pay them Tribute and other Dues, to obey their lawful commands, and to be subject to their Authority, for conscience sake, Infidelity, or difference in Religion doth not make void the Magistrates just and legal Authority, nor free the People from their due obedience to him: from which Ecclesiastical persons are not exempted, much less hath the Pope any power or jurisdiction over them, in their Dominions, or over any of their people; and least of all to deprive them of their dominions, or lives, if he shall judge them to be Hereticks, or upon any other pretence whatsoever.

C H A P. XXIV.

of Marriage and Divorce.

Marriage is between one Man and one Woman: neither is it lawful for any Man to have more than one Wife, nor for any Woman to have more than one Husband at the same time.

II. Marriage was ordained for the mutual help of Husband and Wife, for the increase of Mankind with a legitimat Issue, and of the Church with an holy seed, and for preventing of uncleanness.

III. It is lawful for all sorts of people to marry, who are able with judgement to give their consent, Yet it is the duty of Christians to marry only in the Lord. And therefore such as profess the true reformed Religion, should not marry with Infidels, Papists, or other Idolaters: Neither should such as are godly be unqually yoked, by marrying with such as are notoriously wicked in their life, or maintain damnable Heresies.

IV. Marriage ought not to be within the degrees of Consanguinity, or Affinity, forbidden in the Word: Nor can such incestuous Marriages ever be made lawful by any Law of Man, or consent of Parties, so as those Persons may live together as Man and Wife. The Man may not marry any of his Wives kindred nearer in blood, than he may of his own; nor, the Woman of her Husbands kindred, nearer in Blood, than of her own.

V. Adultery, or Fornication committed after a Contract, being detected before Marriage, giveth just occasion to the innocent Party to dissolve that Contract. In the Case of Adultery after Marriage, it is lawful for the innocent Party to sue out a Divorce; and after the Divorce, to marry another, as
if

if the offending Party were dead.

VI. Although the corruption of Man be such as is apt to study Arguments, unduely to put afunder those whom God hath joyned together in Marriage; yet, nothing but Adultery, or such wilful desertion, as can no way be remedied by the Church, or Civil Magistrat, is cause sufficient of dissolving the Bond of Marriage, wherein a publick and orderly course of proceeding is to be observed; And the persons concerned in it, not left to their own wills, and discretion, in their own case.

C H A P. XXV.

Of the Church.

THe Catholick or Universal Church, which is invisible, consists of the whole number of the Elect, that have been, are, or shall be gathered into one, under Christ the Head thereof, and is the Spouse, the Body, the fulness of him that filleth all in all.

II. The visible Church, which is also Catholick or Universal, under the Gospel, (not confined to one Nation, as before under the Law) consists of all those throughout the World, that profess the true Religion; together with her Children: and is the Kingdom of the Lord Jesus Christ, the House and Family of God, out of which there is no ordinary possibility of Salvation.

III. Unto this Catholick Visible Church, Christ hath given the Ministry, Oracles, and Ordinances of God, for the gathering, and perfecting of the Saints in this life, to the end of the World: and doth by his own presence and Spirit, according to his promise, make them effectual thereunto.

IV. This Catholick Church hath been sometimes more, sometimes less visible: and particular Churches, which are Members thereof, are more or less pure, according as the Doctrine of the Gospel is taught and imbraced, Ordinances administred, and publick Worship performed more or less purely in them.

V. The purest Churches under Heaven are subject both to mixture and error, and some have so degenerated, as to become no Churches of Christ, but Synagogues of Satan. Nevertheless, there shall be always a Church on Earth, to Worship God according to his will.

VI. There is no other Head of the Church, but the Lord Jesus Christ: Nor can the Pope of Rome, in any sense be Head thereof: but is that Antichrist, that Man of Sin, and Son of Perdition, that exalteth himself, in the Church against Christ, and all that is called God.

C H A P. XXVI.

Of the Communion of Saints.

ALL Saints, that are united to Jesus Christ their Head, by his Spirit, and by Faith, have fellowship with him in his graces, sufferings, death, resurrection, and glory: And, being united to one another in love, they have communion in each others gifts and graces, and are obliged to the performance of such duties, publick and privat, as do conduce to their mutual good, both in the inward and outward man.

II. Saints by profession are bound to maintain an holy fellowship and communion in the worship of God ; and in performing such other spiritual services, as tend to their mutual edification ; as also, in relieving each other, in outward things, according to their several abilities and necessities, which Communion, as God offereth opportunity, is to be extended to all those, who in every place call upon the Name of the Lord Jesus.

III. This Communion which the Saints have with Christ, doth not make them in any wise, partakers of the substance of his God-head, or to be equal with Christ in any respect : either of which to affirm, is impious and blasphemous : Nor doth their Communion one with another, as Saints, take away, or infringe the Title, or Propriety which each man hath in his Goods and Possessions.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Sacraments.

Sacraments are holy Signs and Seals of the Covenant of Grace, immediately Instituted by God, to represent Christ, and his Benefits ; and to confirm our interest in him ; as also, to put a visible difference between those that belong unto the Church, and the rest of the World ; and solemnly to engage them to the Service of God in Christ, according to his Word.

II. There is in every Sacrament a Spiritual relation, or Sacramental Union between the Sign and the Thing signified : whence it comes to pass, that the Names and Effects of the one are attributed to the other.

III. The Grace which is exhibited, in, or by the Sacraments rightly used, is not conferred by any power in them ; neither doth the efficacy of a Sacrament depend upon the Piety, or intention of him that doth Administer it ; but upon the work of the Spirit, and the Word of Institution, which contains, together with a Precept, authorizing the use thereof, a promise of benefit to worthy Receivers.

IV. There be only two Sacraments, ordained by Christ our Lord, in the Gospel, that is to say, Baptism and the Supper of the Lord : neither of which may be dispensed by any, but by a Minister of the Word lawfully ordained.

V. The Sacraments of the Old Testament, in regard of the Spiritual things thereby signified, and exhibited, were for substance, the same with those of the New.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of Baptism.

Baptism is a Sacrament of the New Testament, Ordained by Jesus Christ, not only for the solemn Admission of the Party Baptized into the Visible Church ; but also, to be unto him a Sign, and Seal of the Covenant of Grace, of his engrafting into Christ, of Regeneration, of Remission of sins, and of his giving up unto God through Jesus Christ, to walk in newness of life ; Which Sacrament is, by Christ's own appointment, to be continued in his Church until the end of the world.

II. The outward Element to be used in this Sacrament, is Water, wherewith the party is to be Baptized, in the Name of the Father, and of the Son, and of the Holy Ghost, by a Minister of the Gospel, lawfully called thereunto.

III. Dip-

III. Dipping of the person in the Water, is not necessary: but Baptism is rightly administred, by pouring, or sprinkling Water upon the person.

IV. Not only those that do actually profess Faith in, and Obedience unto Christ; but also the Infants of one, or both believing Parents, are to be Baptized.

V. Although it be a great sin to contemn or neglect this Ordinance, yet Grace and Salvation are not so inseparably annexed unto it, as that no person can be Regenerated or Saved without it, or that all that are Baptized, are undoubtedly Regenerated.

VI. The efficacy of Baptism is not tyed to that moment of time, wherein it is administred; yet notwithstanding, by the right use of this Ordinance, the Grace promised, is not only offered, but really exhibited, and conferred, by the Holy Ghost, to such (whether of age, or Infants) as that Grace, belongeth unto, according to the Counsel of God's own Will, in his appointed time.

VII. The Sacrament of Baptism is but once to be administred unto any person.

CHAP. XXIX.

Of the Lord's Supper.

Our Lord Jesus, in the night wherein he was betrayed, Instituted the Sacrament of his Body and Blood, called the Lord's Supper, to be observed in his Church, unto the end of the World, for the perpetual remembrance of the Sacrifice of himself, in his death: the sealing all benefits thereof unto true Believers, their Spiritual nourishment, and growth in him, their further ingagement in, and to all Duties which they owe unto him; and to be a bond and pledge of their communion with him, and with each other, as Members of his mystical Body.

II. In this Sacrament Christ is not offered up to his Father: nor any real Sacrifice made at all, for Remission of sins of the quick or dead, but only a Commemoration of that one Offering up of himself, by himself upon the Cross once for all: and a spiritual Oblation of all possible praise unto God, for the same: So that the Popish Sacrifice of the Mass, (as they call it) is most abominably injurious to Christ's one, only Sacrifice, the alone Propitiation for all the sins of the Elect.

III. The Lord Jesus hath in this Ordinance, appointed his Ministers to declare his word of institution to the people, to pray, and bless the Elements of Bread and Wine, and thereby to set them apart from a Common, to an Holy Use: and, to Take, and Break the Bread, to Take the Cup, and (they communicating also themselves) to give both to the Communicants; but to none who are not then present in the Congregation.

IV. Privat Masses, or receiving this Sacrament by a Priest, or any other alone, as likewise, the denial of the Cup to the people, worshipping the Elements, the lifting them up, or carying them about for adoration, and the reserving them for any pretended Religious use, are all contrary to the Nature of this Sacrament, and to the Institution of Christ.

V. The outward Elements in this Sacrament, duely set apart, to the uses ordained by Christ, have such relation to him crucified, as that truly, yet Sacramentally only, they are sometimes called by the name of the things they represent, to wit, the Body and Blood of Christ; albeit, in substance

and nature, they still remain, truly and only Bread and Wine, as they were before.

VI. That Doctrine which maintains a change of the substance of Bread and Wine, into the substance of Christ's Body and Blood (commonly called, Transubstantiation) by Consecration of a Priest, or by any other way, is repugnant, not to Scripture alone, but even to common sense and Reason; overthroweth the nature of the Sacrament, and hath been, and is, the cause of manifold Superstitions; yea, of gross Idolatries.

VII. Worthy receivers outwardly partaking of the visible Elements, in this Sacrament, do then also, inwardly, by faith, really, and indeed, yet not carnally and corporally, but Spiritually receive and feed upon Christ crucified, and all benefits of his death: The Body and Blood of Christ being then, not corporally, or carnally, in, with, or under the Bread and Wine; yet, as really, but Spiritually, present to the Faith of Believers in that Ordinance, as the Elements themselves are to their outward senses.

VIII. Although ignorant, and wicked men receive the outward Elements in this Sacrament; yet, they receive not the Thing signified thereby, but by their unworthy coming thereunto, are guilty of the Body and the Blood of the Lord, to their own damnation. Wherefore all ignorant, and ungodly persons, as they are unfit to enjoy communion with him, so are they unworthy of the Lord's Table; and cannot without great sin against Christ, while they remain such, partake of these Holy Mysteries, or be admitted thereunto.

CHAP. XXX.

Of Church-Censures.

THe Lord Jesus, as King and Head of his Church, hath therein appointed a Government, in the hand of Church-Officers, distinct from the Civil Magistrat.

I. To these Officers, the Keys of the Kingdom of Heaven are committed, by virtue whereof, they have power, respectively, to retain and remit sins; to shut that Kingdom against the impenitent, both by the Word, and Censures; and to open it unto penitent sinners, by the Ministry of the Gospel, and by Absolution from Censures, as occasion shall require.

II. Church-Censures are necessary for the reclaiming and gaining of offending Brethren, for deterring of others from the like offences, for purging out of that Leaven which might infect the whole Lump, for vindicating the honour of Christ, and the holy profession of the Gospel, and for preventing the wrath of God, which might justly fall upon the Church, if they should suffer his Covenant, and the Seals thereof to be profaned by notorious and obstinate offenders.

III. For the better attaining of these ends, the Officers of the Church are to proceed by Admonition, Suspension from the Sacrament of the Lords Supper for a season; and, by Excommunication from the Church, according to the nature of the Crime, and demerit of the person.

CHAP.

C H A P. XXXI.

Of Synods and Councils.

FOr the better Government, and further Edification of the Church, there ought to be such Assemblies, as are commonly called Synods, or Councils.

II. As Magistrats may lawfully call a Synod of Ministers, and other fit persons, to consult and advise with, about matters of Religion; So, if Magistrats be open Enemies to the Church, the Ministers of Christ, of themselves, by vertue of their Office; or they, with other fit persons, upon delegation from their Churches, may meet together in such Assemblies.

III. It belongeth to Synods and Councils, Ministerially to determine Controversies of Faith, and Cases of Conscience, to set down Rules and Directions for the better ordering of the publick Worship of God, and Government of his Church; to receive complaints in cases of Male-administration: and authoritatively to determine the same: which Decrees and Determinations, if consonant to the Word of God, are to be received with reverence, and submission; not only, for their agreement with the Word, but also for the power whereby they are made, as being an Ordinance of God, appointed thereunto in his Word.

IV. All Synods or Councils, since the Apostles times, whether general, or particular, may err; and many have erred: Therefore they are not to be made the Rule of Faith, or Practice; but to be used as an help in both.

V. Synods and Councils are to handle, or conclude nothing, but that which is Ecclesiastical, and are not to intermeddle with Civil Affairs, which concern the Common-wealth, unless by way of humble Petition, in Cases extraordinary; or by way of Advice, for satisfaction of Conscience, if they be thereunto required by the Civil Magistrat.

C H A P. XXXII.

Of the state of Men after death, and of the Resurrection of the Dead.

THe Bodies of Men, after Death return to dust, and see corruption; but, their souls (which neither die, nor sleep) having an immortal subsistence, immediately return to God, who gave them: the Souls of the righteous, being then made perfect in holiness, are received into the highest Heavens, where they behold the Face of God in Light and Glory; waiting for the full Redemption of their Bodies: And the Souls of the wicked are cast into Hell, where they remain in torments and utter darkness, reserved to the Judgment of the great Day. Besides these two places, for Souls separated from their Bodies, the Scripture acknowledgeth none.

II. At the last Day, such as are found alive, shall not die, but be changed: and, all the dead shall be raised up, with the self same Bodies, and none other; although with different qualities, which shall be united again to their Souls for ever.

III. The Bodies of the Unjust, shall by the power of Christ be raised to dishonour; the Bodies of the just by his Spirit, unto honour; and be made conformable to his own Glorious Body.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the Last Judgement.

GOD hath appointed a Day, wherein he will judge the World, in Righteousness, by Jesus Christ, to whom all power, and judgement is given of the Father, in which day, not only the Apostate Angels shall be judged, but likewise all Persons that hath lived upon the Earth, shall appear before the Tribunal of Christ, to give an account of their Thoughts, Words, and Deeds; and to receive according to what they have done in the body, whether good or evil.

II. The end of God's appointing this day, is for the manifestation of the glory of his mercy, in the eternal Salvation of the Elect; and of his Justice, in the damnation of the Reprobate, who are wicked and disobedient. For, then shall the Righteous go into everlasting Life, and receive that fulness of Joy and Refreshing, which shall come from the presence of the Lord: But, the Wicked, who know not God, and obey not the Gospel of Jesus Christ, shall be cast into eternal Torments, and be punished with everlasting Destruction from the presence of the Lord, and from the Glory of his Power.

III. As Christ would have us to be certainly perswaded, that there shall be a Day of Judgement, both to deter all men from Sin: And for the greater Consolation of the Godly in their Adversity; so will he have that Day unknown to Men, that they may shake off all carnal security, and be always watchful, because they know not at what hour the Lord will come; and, may be ever prepared to say, *Come, Lord Jesus, come quickly,* AMEN.

F I N I S.

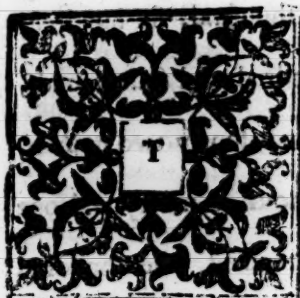
Extracted forth of the Records of Parliament, by me

TH. BURNET, Cl. Reg.

VI.

ACT, For raising a Supply offered to Their Majesties.

June 7. 1690.



THE Estates of Parliament, Taking to their Consideration, the Happiness which this Nation doth enjoy under the King's Majesties Government, by whose Endeavours they were Delivered from Popery and Arbitrary Power, and the constant Proofs they have of His Royal Affection, and tender Care of the Concerns of the Nation; And withall, Considering that His Majesty is engaged in an expensive War, for the Safety of this Kingdom, and the Preservation of the Protestant Religion; They to Evidence

their Duty and Gratitude, Do hereby Declare, that this Kingdom, will cheerfully hazard their Lives and Fortunes in any Cause wherein the King and Queens Majesties, Their Honour and Safety may be concerned; And Conceiving it necessary for the rendering of this humble Tender of their Duty the more effectual, that a Stock of Money be provided, towards the Encouragement and Maintainance of the Forces, which the present exigence doth require to be kept up within the Kingdom, and for such other occasions, as may be necessary for the Support of Their Majesties Government: Therefore the saids Estates, Do with all humble Duty and Alacrity, for themselves, and in name of this Kingdom, which they Represent, make Offer to Their Majesties of a Supply of Two Millions, nineteen Thousand, seven Hundred and thirty three Pounds, six Shillings and eight Pennies Scots Money, extending in whole to twenty eight Moneths Cels, to be Raised and Uplifted out of the Land-Rent of this Kingdom, from the several Shires and Burghs, in manner, and at the Terms following, viz. The Sum of five hundred seventy seven thousand, sixty six pounds, thirteen shillings, four pennies, being eight Moneths Cels, at seventy two thousand, one hundred thirty three pounds, six shillings, eight pennies in the Moneth, for this current year, one thousand six hundred ninety, whereof four Moneths Cels to be raised and payed betwixt and the first day of July next; two Moneths Cels at *Lambmas*, and other two Moneths Cels at *Martinmas* in this instant year, one thousand six hundred ninety, and the Sum of three hundred and sixty thousand, six hundred, sixty six pounds, thirteen shillings, four pennies money foresaid, being five moneths Cels yearly, for the years one thousand six hundred ninety one, one thousand six hundred ninety two, one thousand six hundred ninety three, and one thousand six hundred ninety four, to be raised at the Terms of *Candlemas* and *Lambmas* yearly, by equal portions, beginning the first Terms payment thereof, being two Moneths Cels, and an half, at the Term of *Candlemas*, one thousand six hundred and ninety one, and so forth Termly thereafter, during the said four years, That is to say;

The Sheriffdom of *Edinburgh*, the sum of three thousand, one hundred and eighty three pounds, eight shillings Scots Money, monthly.

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The Sherifffdom of *Haddingtoun*, the sum of two thousand seven hundred, eighty two pounds, six shillings.

The Sherifffdom of *Berwick*, the sum of two thousand, eight hundred thirteen pounds, one shilling.

The Sherifffdom of *Roxburgh*, the sum of three thousand, six hundred, eighty six pounds, seventeen shillings, six pennies.

The Sherifffdom of *Selkirk*, the sum of nine hundred and four pounds, and nine shillings.

The Sherifffdom of *Peebles*, the sum of one thousand, fourty two pounds, and eight shillings.

The Sherifffdom of *Lanerk*, the sum of three thousand ninety and one pounds, and twelve shillings.

The Sherifffdom of *Dumfries*, the sum of two thousand, seven hundred and twelve pounds, seventeen shillings.

The Sherifffdom of *Wigtoun*, the sum of one thousand and four pounds, fifteen shillings.

The Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright*, the sum of one thousand six hundred seventy four pounds eleven shillings.

The Sherifffdom of *Air*, the sum of three thousand eight hundred and seventy pounds, and five shillings.

The Sherifffdom of *Dumbartoun*, the sum of seven hundred sixty four pounds, and ten shillings.

The Sherifffdom of *Bute*, the sum of three hundred and eight pounds, eight shillings, and three pennies.

The Sherifffdom of *Renfrew*, the sum of one thousand three hundred fifty three pounds, and seven shillings.

The Sherifffdom of *Striveling*, the sum of one thousand seven hundred fifty four pounds, four shillings, and six pennies.

The Sherifffdom of *Linlithgow*, the sum of one thousand, one hundred sixty nine pounds, and eighteen shillings.

The Sherifffdom of *Perth*, the sum of five thousand thirty eight pounds, and fourteen shillings.

The Sherifffdom of *Kincardin*, the sum of nine hundred eighty four pounds, and one shilling.

The Sherifffdom of *Aberdene*, the sum of four thousand, seventy seven pounds, and ninteen shillings.

The Sherifffdom of *Inverness*, the sum of one thousand, two hundred thirteen pounds, one shilling six pennies.

The Sherifffdom of *Ross*, the sum of one thousand three hundred seventy seven pounds, seventeen shillings, and six pennies.

The Sherifffdom of *Nairn*, the sum of two hundred seventy seven pounds, and sixteen shillings.

The Sherifffdom of *Cromartie*, the sum of sixty eight pounds, and five shillings.

The Sherifffdom of *Argile*, the sum of one thousand nine hindred fourty seven pounds, ten shillings, and nine pennies.

The Sherifffdoms of *Fife* and *Kinross*, the sum of five thousand one hundred and seventy two pounds.

The Sherifffdom of *Forfar*, the sum of three thousand two hundred seventy three pounds, and fifteen shillings.

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The Sheriffdom of *Banff*, the sum of one thousand one hundred fifty pounds, and four shillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Sutherland*, the sum of three hundred and thirty six pounds.

The Sheriffdom of *Caithness*, the sum of five hundred ninety nine pounds, and five shillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Elgin*, the sum of one thousand fifty nine pounds, five shillings.

The Sheriffdom of *Orkney* and *Zetland*, the sum of one thousand eighty eight pounds, and ten shillings.

And the Sheriffdom of *Clackmannan*, the sum of three hundred fifty two pounds, seven shillings, and three pennies Scots money,

BURGHES.

The City of *Edinburgh*, the sum of four thousand pounds.

The Burgh of *Perth*, the sum of four hundred sixty two pounds.

The Burgh of *Dundee*, the sum of seven hundred thirty two pounds.

The Burgh of *Aberdene*, the sum of eight hundred and forty pounds.

The Burgh of *Strivling*, the sum of two hundred and sixteen pounds.

The Burgh of *Linlithgow*, the sum of two hundred and four pounds.

The City of *St. Andrews*, the sum of two hundred seventy eight pounds.

The City of *Glasgow*, the sum of one thousand four hundred and fourtie pounds.

The Burgh of *Air*, the sum of two hundred and eight pounds.

The Burgh of *Haddingtoun*, the sum of two hundred and sixteen pounds.

The Burgh of *Dyfers*, the sum of ninety six pounds.

The Burgh of *Kirkcaldy*, the sum of two hundred seventy six pounds.

The Burgh of *Montross*, the sum of two hundred twenty eight pounds.

The Burgh of *Cowper*, the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds.

The Burgh of *Anstruther easter*, the sum of twenty four pounds.

The Burgh of *Dumfreis*, the sum of two hundred pounds.

The Burgh of *Inverness*, the sum of two hundred and sixteen pounds.

The Burgh of *Burnt-Island*, the sum of one hundred thirty eight pounds.

The Burgh of *Innerkeithing*, the sum of fourty eight pounds.

The Burgh of *Kingbarn*, the sum of fifty four pounds.

The Burgh of *Brechin*, the sum of sixty six pounds.

The Burgh of *Irving*, the sum of one hundred and eight pounds.

The Burgh of *Jedburgh*, the sum of one hundred and eight pounds.

The Burgh of *Kirkcudbright*, the sum of ninety six pounds.

The Burgh of *Wigtown*, the sum of fourscore four pounds.

The Burgh of *Pittenweem*, the sum of fourscore pounds.

The Burgh of *Dumfriesmilling*, the sum of ninety six pounds.

The Burgh of *Anstruther wester*, the sum of thirty pounds.

The Burgh of *Belkirk*, the sum of fourscore pounds.

The Burgh of *Dumbarton*, the sum of sixty pounds.

The Burgh of *Renfrew*, the sum of fourty eight pounds.

The Burgh of *Dunbar*, the sum of seventy two pounds.

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The Burgh of *Lanark*, the sum of seventy two pounds.
 The Burgh of *Aberbrothock*, the sum of fifty four pounds.
 The Burgh of *Elgin*, the sum of one hundred and twenty pounds.
 The Burgh of *Peebles*, the sum of seventy two pounds.
 The Burgh of *Crail*, the sum of one hundred and eight pounds.
 The Burgh of *Tayne*, the sum of forty two pounds.
 The Burgh of *Culross*, the sum of forty eight pounds.
 The Burgh of *Bamff*, the sum of forty eight pounds.
 The Burgh of *VVithorn*, the sum of twelve pounds.
 The Burgh of *Forfar*, the sum of twenty four pounds.
 The Burgh of *Rothesay*, the sum of thirty six pounds.
 The Burgh of *Nairne*, the sum of eighteen pounds.
 The Burgh of *Forres*, the sum of thirty pounds.
 The Burgh of *Rutherglen*, the sum of eighteen pounds.
 The Burgh of *North-Berwick*, the sum of six pounds.
 The Burgh of *Cullen*, the sum of twelve pounds.
 The Burgh of *Lawder*, the sum of thirty six pounds.
 The Burgh of *Kintore*, the sum of twelve pounds.
 The Burgh of *Kilreny*, the sum of twelve pounds.
 The Burgh of *Annand*, the sum of twelve pounds.
 The Burgh of *Lochmaben*, the sum of twelve pounds.
 The Burgh of *Sanguhar*, the sum of twelve pounds.
 The Burgh of *Galloway*, the sum of six pounds.
 The Burgh of *Dingwall*, the sum of twelve pounds.
 The Burgh of *Dornock*, the sum of eighteen pounds.
 The Burgh of *Queensferry*, the sum of sixty pounds.
 The Burgh of *Portrose*, the sum of thirty pounds.
 The Burgh of *Cromarty*, the sum of thirty pounds.
 The Burgh of *Inverury*, the sum of eighteen pounds.
 The Burgh of *Weik*, the sum of twenty pounds.
 The Burgh of *Innerberwy*, the sum of six pounds.
 And the Burgh of *Kirkwall*, the sum of sixty pounds *Scotts money*.

And the King and Queens Majesties considering, that this Supply is granted for so necessary ends and purposes, Do with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Declare, That no person or persons shall be exeemed from payment of their proportions of this Supply for their Lands, upon any pretext whatsoever, excepting Mortified Lands allanerly, notwithstanding of any former Law, Priviledge, or Act of Parliament in the contrair. And for the better and more speedy in-bringing of the said Supply, Their Majesties with Advice and Consent foresaid, Do nominat and appoint the persons after-named, to be Commissioners within the respective Shires, for ordering and uplifting the same, viz.

For the Shire of *Edinburgh*.

The Earl of *Lothian*, the Earl of *Lauderdale*, the Earl of *Tweeddale*, the Viscount of *Oxenfoord*, the Viscount of *Tarbat*, the Lord *New bottle*, the Lord *Yester*, the Lord *Ross*, the Lord *Torphichen*, the Lord *Forrester*, the Master of *Balmerinch*, Sir *John Baird of Newbyth*, one of the Senators,

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tors of the Colledge of Justice, Sir James Fowlis of Collingtoun, Sir John Maitland of Ravelrig, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Sir George McKenzie of Rosethaugh, Robert Dundas of Arnistoun, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, John Wauchop of Edmonstoun, Sir John Lauder of Fountain-hall, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Sir John Dalmahey of that ilk, Sir John Fowlis of Ravelstoun, Sir Alexander Gibson of Pentland, Sir John Clerk of Pennicook, Sir William Drummond of Halthorndene, Sir Patrick Nisbet of Dean, Archibald Young of Leny, Hugh Wallace of Ingliftoun, Sir John Ramsay of Whitehill, Sir Robert Baird of Saughtoun hall, Sir Mark Cars of Cockpen, Sir William Sharp of Stonny hill, Sir William Binning of Wallifoord, Sir James Dick of Priestfield, John Trotter of Morton-hall, Thomas Craig of Riccartoun, Alexander Nisbet of Craigentenny, Sir Robert Miln of Barntoun, Patrick Hamilton of Falla, John Cunningham of Wood-hall, Mr. Roderick McKenzie of Preston-hall, Watson of Saughtoun, John Fowlis of Ratho, James Baird younger of Saughton-hall, James Murray of Deuchar, Charles Murray of Halden, Mr. James Hunter of Muirhouse, John Scot of Malleny, Charles Scot of Bavelaw, Sir John Gibson younger of Pentland, Sir William Baird younger of Newbyth, the Laird of Craig-miller, James Loch of Drylaw, the Laird of Baads, James Justice younger of Easter-Crichton, Mr. David Dunmuir of Curriehill, William Bigger of Wolmer, Andrew Brown of Braid, Mr. James Lewis of Merchistoun, Elleis of South-side, Mr. John Menzies of Cambo, Richardson of Smeitoun, Mr. James Elleis of Stenhops-milns, The Provost of Edinburgh for the time, for the Barrony of Brughtoun, the eldest Baillie of Musselburgh for the time, the eldest Baillie of Dalkeith for the time, the Dutcheis of Buccleuchs Baillie for the time, the Dutcheis of Lauderdale Baillie for the time.

For the Shire of Haddingtoun.

The Marques of Douglas, the Earl of Wintoun, the Earl of Lauderdale, the Earl of Tweeddale, the Lord Yester, the Lord Balharian, Sir John Baird of Newbyth, one of the Senators of the Colledge Justice, Sir John Hall of Dunglass, Sir Patrick Hepburn of Black Castle, Sir John Sinclair of Lochend, Mr. Robert Lawder of Beilmouth, James Hamilton of Hedderwick, Archibald Murray of Spot, Robert Hamilton of Presmenan, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, James Sydsert of Auchlaw younger, Francis Kinloch of Gilmertoun younger, Patrick Hepburn of Smeitoun, William Hepburn of Beinistoun, Sir William Baird of Newbyth, Sir Patrick Broun of Colstoun, Richard Cockburn of Clarkingtoun, William Baillie of Lamingtoun, James Dongal of Nunland, Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevenstoun, Patrick Hepburn of Monkrie, Robert Hepburn of Reirfoord, Sir James Hay of Linplum, Robert Brown of Newhall, Newtoun of that ilk, Mr. George Haliburton of Egilscarnie, James Hamilton of Westerspot, Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, Sir John Lawder of Fountain hall, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Adam Cockburn of Ormiston, David Hepburn of Humberie, James Muir of Burhouses, Patrick Wedderburn of Gostoord, James Durham of Lufness, William Nisbet of Dirltoun, the Earl of Roxburgh's Baillie

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for the time, Sir George Suttie of Balgounie, Acheson of Sydsert,
Livingstoun of Saltcoats, William Morison of Prestoungrange,
James Oswald of Fingletoun, the Laird of Wauchetoun's Baillie for the
time, Robert Hepburn of Keith, the Baillie for the Dutches of *Lauderdale*,
Robert Hepburn of Whitburgh, the Lord *Elbank's* Baillie for the time,
Lewis Cant of Dryburn-head, John Sinclair younger of Steventoun, Mr.
James Scougall Tutor of Whyt-kirk, Henry Fletcher Tutor of Aberlady,
the Laird of Caringtoun's Factor for the time.

For the Shire of Berwick.

The Marquess of *Douglas*, the Earl of *Lauderdale*, or his Baillie, the Earl of
Hume, or his Baillie, Sir Rodger Hog of Harcarfs, Mr. Alexander Swinton of
Merfingtoun, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Sir John Sin-
clar of Longfermacus, Sir John Hume of Blackader, Sir James Don of
Newtoun, Sir James Cockburn of that ilk, Sir Robert Stuart of Allanbank,
Sir John Hall of Dunglass, Sir William Scot of Harden elder and younger,
Sir James Rocheid of Innerleith, Sir Patrick Hume of Lumsden, George
Hume of Wedderburn, John Swinton of that ilk, John Renton of
Lambertoun, John Ker of Moristoun, John Ker of Cavers, George
Ramfay of Edingtoun, Alexander Edgar of Wedderlie, Mr. Alex-
ander Broun of Thornydikes, John Hume of Ninewalls, George Hume of
Kimmerghame, Mr. John Belshes of Tofts, Robert Broun of Blaikburn,
Hume of Houndwood, Patrick Wardlaw, of Berry-haugh,
James Pringle of Greenknow, George Hume of *Assenden*, William Cock-
burn of Caldrie, George Hume of Saint Leonards, Mr. James Daws of Col-
dingknows, Mr. David Hume of Crofrig, one of the Senators of the Col-
ledge of Justice, Mr. James Dowglas of Earnslaw, Alexander Hume of Abbey,
John Watson of Jardenfield, Alexander Trotter of Kettleheill, Thomas
Rochead of Whitsonhill, Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart, Pringles
elder and younger of Stritchell, Sir James Hay of Linplum, the Tutor of
New-mains, Mowat of Faside, Patrick Hume younger of
Polwart, George Baillie of Jerviswood, the Tutor of Lady kirk, the Laird
of Hiltoun's Baillie for the time, Charles Swinton younger of Merfingtoun,
John Hume of Broom-house, John Scot of Wall, Erskine
of Seafeld, Mean of Moristoun, Sir Patrick Scot of Ancrum,
Hume of Flais, John Trotter of Mortoun-hill, Alexander
Trotter of Wide-open, Brymer of Edren, Mr. John King
of Bogin-green, Falconer of Kintorth,
Ramfay younger of Edingtoun, George Hume of Kello, James Reidperch
of Byrcleuch, James Peter of Chappel, Alexander Cockburn of Black-mill,
Alexander Hume of Newtoun of Whitsome, James Nicolson of Trabroun,
John Acheson of Haudine, Mr. Henry Hume of Kayms, John Hume
younger of Newtoun, Sir Alexander Hume of Rensoun, George Windham
of Haymouth, the Tutor or Chamberlain of Lady-Kirk-Mains, William
Ancrum in Duncce, William Hume of Greenlaw Castle, the Earl of *Had-*
dingtoun's Baillie for the time, the Lord *Ross* or his Baillie for the Lands of
Fouldown.

For

For the Shire of Roxburgh.

The Marquess of Douglas, the Earl of Lothian, the Earl of Terras, the Lord Newbottle, the Lord Jedburgh, the Lord Rutherford, Sir John Riddel of that ilk, Sir William Ker of Greenhead, Sir William Elliot of Stobs, Sir Francis Scot of Thirlestane, Sir William Bennet of Grubet, Sir John Scot of Ancrum, Sir Robert Pringle of Stichel and his eldest Son, Sir William Douglas of Cavers, Sir William Scots elder and younger of Harden, Sir James Don of Newtoun, the Laird of Ednem, the Laird of Mckerstoun elder, the Laird of Littledean, Sir Patrick Scot younger of Ancrum, the Laird of Bonjedburgh, Ker of Cavers, the Laird of Edgerstoun, the Laird of Chatto, Andrew Pringle of Cliftoun, Ker of Frogden, Ker of Greden, Ker of Chirritrees, John Scot of Wall, William Scot younger of Thirlestane, Scot of Headshaw elder, William Scot of Reaburn, Robert Scot of Elliestoun, Gideon Scot of Uterfide, Robert Eliot of Middlemiln, William Eliot of Bewlie, Simon Eliot of Swineside, John Eliot of Thorlishop, Henry Eliot of Harrot, James Don of Smellum, Alexander Don of Rutherford, Patrick Don of Ottinburn, Francis Gladestanes of Whitelaw, Francis Cunninghame of Northsintoun, Francis Armstrong of Whitehangs, Scot of Whiteslaid, Thomas Rutherford of Knowfouth, Thomas Rutherford of Wells, Rutherford younger of Fairatoun, Halyburton younger of Muirhoullaw, Charles Murray of Hadden, Langlands of that ilk, Robert Scot of Horslihill, William Ainslie of Blackhill, Pringle younger of Buckhame, Alexander Lithgow of Drygrange, Andrew Plumber elder of Middlestead, the Provost of Jedburgh for the time, the Dutches of Buccleugh's Baillie for the time, the Earl of Roxburgh's Chamberlain for the time, the Marquess of Douglas's Baillie for the time, the Earl of Haddington's Baillie of Melros for the time, William Bennet younger of Grubet, Scot of Headshaw younger, James Scot of Sheilwood, William Plumber younger of Middlestead, Walter Scot of Gaudilands, Robert Scot of Clack, Ker of Abbotsrule, Riddel younger of Moullie.

For the Shire of Selkirk.

The Earl of Terras, the Laird of Drummelzier, Sir Francis Scot of Thirlestane, James Murray of Philiphaugh, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Thomas Scot of Whiteslaid, Hugh Scot of Gallashiels, John Scot of Sintoun, Sir William Scots elder and younger of Harden, Robert Scot of Ellistoun, John Scots elder and younger of Gilmenscleugh, Thomas and Walter Scots of Todrig, James Pringle of Torwoodlie, James Murray of Deuchar, John Riddel of Haining, Andrew and William Plumbers of Middlestead, Patrick Riddel of Moullie, Adam Scot of Bowhill, William Scot of Broadmeadows, William Currier of Houdin, John Stodhart of Williamhope, Mr. Thomas Lewis of Plora, John Hay of Haystoun, James Murray of Sandhope, the Dutches of Buccleugh's Baillie for the time, Michael Anderson of Tushalaw, the Tutor of Whitebank.

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For the Shire of Peebles.

The Duke of *Queensberry*, the Earl of *Morison*, Lord William Douglass, Lieutenant General Douglass, William Hay of Drumelzier, Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarrony, Sir David Murray of Stenhope, William Morison of Prestoungrange, John Veitch of Dawick, James Nasmyth of Posse, John Hay of Haystoun, Dickson of Hartree, John Dickson of Whitflaid, Hunter of Polmude, Patrick Porteous of Halkshaw younger, John Lauson of Karnmuire, James Geddes of Kirkulird, Brown of Scotttoun, Alexander Murray of Halmyre, Richard Murray of Spittlehaugh, John Murray of Creingltie, Grahame of Slipperfield, Russel of Kingfide, Doctor Pennycook of Romanno, George Baillie of Mannerhall, John Balfour of Kailzie, William and Alexander Horneburghs elder and younger, James Williamson of Cardronno, Robert Burnet of Little-Ormiston, David Plenderleith of Blyth, Alexander Baillie of Callends, Alexander Hamilton of Coldcoat, the Provost of Peebles for the time.

For the Shire of Lanerk.

William Duke of Hamilton, James Marquess of Douglass, James Earl of Arran, Archibald Earl of Forfar, Alexander Lord Blantyre, John Lord Carmichael, Sir Daniel Carmichael of Maidslie, the Laird of Lamingtoun, John Weir of Newtoun, Alexander Menzeis of Culterallo's, Alexander Bartram of Nisbet, James Somervail of Gladstones, the Laird of Walshtoun, the Laird of Dolphingtoun, James Muirhead of Persilands, John Somervail of Spittel, Sir William Lockhart of Carstairs, the Laird of Westsheil, the Laird of Carfewell, William Baillie of Littlelegel, James Lockhart of Cleghorn elder, the Laird of Terriswood, Sir John Carmichael of Bonnitoun, the Laird of Lee, Walter Lockhart of Kirktoun, Mr. John Hamilton of Halcraig, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, the Laird of Allantoun, the Laird of Cultheis elder, the Laird of Wisshaw elder, the Laird of Murdistoun, Sir John Harper of Cambushnettem, the Laird of Dalzel, the Laird of Cleiland, Mr. Archibald Nisbet of Carfin, the Laird of Hartwood, the Laird of Bradieholm, George Muirhead of Stevinson, the Laird of Airdrie, the Laird of Towcorris, the Laird of Burrowfield, Cochran of Ruchfoles, the Laird of Bedlay younger, the Laird of Garnkirk, the Laird of Aikinthead, the Laird of Westburn, Sir William Fleming of Fearn, the Laird of Torrence, Sir William Maxwell of Calderwood, Mr. John Kincaid of Corsbasker, the Laird of Ernock, the Laird of Barncluth, the Laird of Raploch younger, Mr. Hugh Corbet of Hardgray, William Clielland of Hairshaw, James Young of Linbank, the Laird of Craignethen younger, William Lowrie Tutor of Blaickwood, the Laird of Castlemilk's Baillie for the time, the Laird of Auchtifardel, the Laird of Stanebyre's Baillie for the time, Mr. Andrew Kennedy of Clouburn, the Laird of Hopeton's Baillie for the time, Samuel Douglas of Heisleside, the Earl of Wigton's Baillie for the time, William Baillie of Hardingtoun, the Laird of Keir's Baillie for the time, James Lockhart of Annistoun, James Oswald of Fingletoun, the Laird of Carnwath's Baillie for the time, the Provost of Glasgow for the time, for the Lands of Provan, one of the Magistrates of Lanerk for the time.

For the Shire of *Nirbisdale* and *Dumfries*.

The Duke of *Queenberry*, the Earl of *Annandale*, the Lord *Drumlanrig*, Sir James Douglas of *Kelhead*, Sir Thomas Kilpatrick of *Clofeburn*, Sir Robert Laurie of *Maxwelltown*, the Laird of *Holmains*, the Laird of *Dornick*, the Laird of *Capinoch*, the Laird of *Gernialloch* elder, Sir James Johnstoun of *Westerraw*, the Laird of *Eamerscails*, James Johnstoun of *Corehead*, John Johnstoun younger of *Westerraw*, the Laird of *Craigs*, the Laird of *Stuartoun*, Andrew Johnstoun younger of *Lockerbie*, the Laird of *Braikenside*, Archibald Murray younger of *Dumcrief*, the Laird of *Dornmonth*, the Laird of *Bridekirk*, the Laird of *Craufurdton*, the Laird of *Enoch*, the Laird of *Eccles*, William Johnstoun of *Grantoun*, Mr. Hugh Maxwel of *Dalswintoun*, the Laird of *Clofeburn* younger, John Scot of *Rennelburn*, James Scot of *Johnstoun*, Eliots of *Erkletoun* elder and younger, Mr. John Laing of *Westerker*, the Dutcheff of *Buccleugh's* Bailies and Chamberlain for the time.

For the Sheriffdom of *Wigtoun*.

The Earl of *Galloway*, the Viscount of *Stair*, President of the Session, the Master of *Stair*, the Laird of *Castle-Stewart*, Sir Andrew Agnew of *Lochnaw*, Sheriff of *Wigtoun*, Sir Charles Hay of *Park*, Sir William Maxwel of *Monreith*, the Laird of *Mochrum*, the Laird of *Barnbarroch*, James Gordon younger of *Craighlaw*, William Agnew of *Wig*, James Vallance of *Posle*, the Lairds of *Logan* elder and younger, McDoual of *Freuch*, James Agnew of *Lochnaw*, John Blair of *Donskey*, Andrew Agnew of *Seuchan*, Alexander Adair of *Drummore*, James Dalrymple of *Dunragit*, the Lairds of *Garthland* elder and younger, the Laird of *Fintloch*, the Lady Baldoons Baillie for the time, William Gordon of *Culvinnan*, Patrick Houstoun of *Drumastoun*, David Gordon of *Barnerny*, Mr. Hugh Dalrymple of *Corsehill*, Cathcart of *Gano*, McDougal of *Gilespie*, Adair of *Largie*.

For the Shire of *Air*.

The Earl of *Dumfries*, the Viscount of *Stair*, President of the Session, the Lord Cathcart, the Master of *Stair*, the Master of *Cathcart*, Sir George Campbel of *Cesnock*, Hugh Montgomery of *Colefield*, William Cochran of *Ochiltree*, the Lairds of *Adamtoun* elder and younger, David Boswal of *Auchinleck*, Alexander Craufurd of *Kerse*, Hugh Campbel of *Shankstoun*, David Meklean of *Holms*, Wallace of *Shualtoun*, William Fullartoun of *that ilk*, Ronald Chambers of *Polquhairnes*, Fairlie of *Bruntsfield*, John Campbel of *Horfe-Cleugh*, David Craufurd of *Drumsey*, Dickson of *Sornbeg*, William Reid of *Daldilling*, David Craufurd of *Balquharrle*, the Laird of *Gathgirth*, John Reid of *Ballochmyle*, Robert Craufurd of *Craufurdstoun*, Robert Fullertoun of *Craig-hall*, Mr. Matthew Campbel of *Water-haugh*, John Wallace of *Cambreslicken*, William Cunningham of *Brown-hill*, William Campbel of *Skelden*, the Laird of *Gastoun*, Munge Campbel of *Nether-place*, Elder and

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and younger, the Laird of Killoch, William Chambers of Black-craig, Mr. John Boswel of Craikstoun, John Alexander of Black-house, the Laird of Dankeith, the Laird of Kelburn, the Earl of Eglington, the Lord Montgomery, Mr. Francis Montgomery of Giffend, the Laird of Kilbirnie, the Laird of Rouallan, Sir James Montgomery of Skelmorly, the Laird of Blair, the Laird of Cors-hill, the Lairds of Bishoptoun elder and younger, the Laird of Robertland younger, the Laird of Pollkellie, Craufurd of Achinnames, Sir William Cunningham of Capringtoun, the Lairds of Pearstoun elder and younger, the Laird of Hunterstoun, Cunningham of Aiket, Hamble of Ruch-wood, the Laird of Lady-land, Hamilton of Grange, Major Hugh Buntin, the Lairds of Pentencroft elder and younger, Hugh Stevenson of Montgreinand, Craufurd of Craufurdland, Mr. Archibald Dickson of Tourland, Sir William Cunningham of Cunningham-head, the Earl of Cassils, the Lord Bargany, the Laird of Carloun, Muir of Aubindrain, the Lairds of Belterlane elder and younger, Mr. David Cunningham of Milncraig, the Earl of Kilmarnock, the Laird of Trochrig, the Lord Boyd, Thomas Kennedy of Kirkmichel, the Laird of Keirs, the Laird of Blairquhan, the Laird of Enterkin, James Whiteford of Dunduff, Allan Chambers of Sauchrie, Hugh Kennedy of Shilloch, James Boole of Montgomerison, the Laird of Girvanmains, of Blairstoun, Kennedie of Killhingie, Alexander Shaw of Nether-Grimmet, the Laird of Knockdolian, Mr. John Ferguson of Barclannahan, the Earl of Dundonald's Baillie for the time, the Earl of Loudoun's Baillie for the time, Montgomeries of Broom-lands elder and younger, Adam Fullertoun of Bartinholme, Cunningham of Bedland, the Lairds of Greenock elder and younger, the Laird of Gilmerscroft, the Laird of Dunlop's Baillie, Ker of Kerland, Cunningham of Cherrilands, present Provost of Irving, and Brown of Megerholme.

For the Shire of Dumbartoun.

The Earl of Argile, the Lord Boyd, Sir Humphray Colquhoun of Luz, William Cochran of Kilmaronnock, William Hamilton of Orbistoun, John Whitehill of Keppoch, Archibald Mckaulay of Ardincaple, the Laird of Kilbirnie, John Naper of Kilmahew, John and William Nobles of Fearms, elder and younger, John Douglas of Maines, Colquhoun of Carscaddan, John Campbel Captain of Carrick, James Hamilton of Hutchison, Niccol Buntine of Ardoth, Claud Hamilton of Barns, William Stirling of Law, Garshoare of Garshoare, John Houstoun younger of that ilk, William Colquhoun of Craigtoun, the Laird of Mepharlain, Buchannan of Drumhead, Mr. James Smollet of Bonhill, John Colquhoun of Camstrodan, John Carmichel Chamberlain to the Earl of Wigtoun, the Laird of Shirva, the Marquess of Montrose's Baillie, John Colquhoun of Kilmardinie, John Spreul of Milntoun, John Colquhoun of Garshaake.

For the Shire of Bute.

The Duke of Hamilton or his Baillie in Arran, the Earl of Arran, the Earl of Argile, the Earl of Eglington, the Lord Montgomery, the Laird of Skelmorlie, Sir James Stuart of Bute, David Boyl of Kelburn, Mr. Robert Stuart

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Stuart Advocat, Uncle to Sir James Stuart of Bute, Hector Barnatine of Kaymes, Mr. John Stuart of Alesg, Mr. William Stuart of Ambriin ore, John Stuart of Lenichael, Archibald Stuart of Kilwhinlick, Ninian Stuart of Lergierian, John Stuart of Scapfie, John McKiray of Kirrehtoch, James McKonochoy of Amtribeg, Ninian Bannatine of Kirrelahert, Duncan Campbel of Wester-Kains, John Campbel Captain of Dundee, Donald Campbel of Auchinwilling, McCunming of Leniwhillin, Robert Stuart of Meeknoth, Robert Stuart of Lochlie, the Provost of Rothsay for the time.

For the Shire of Renfrew.

The Earl of *Glencairn*, the Earl of *Eglington*, the Lord *Montgomery*, the Lord *Ross*, the Lord *Blantyre*, Sir Patrick Houstoun of that ilk, and John Houstoun younger thereof, Sir James Montgomerie of Skelmorlie, Sir John Maxwell of Nether-pollock, Sir Archibald Stuart of Blackhall, the Lairds of Greenock elder and younger, the Lairds of New-wark, the Lairds of Carlsburn elder and younger, the Laird of Barochan, John Hamilton of Barr, William Cunningham of Craigends, the Laird of Johnstoun, Gavin Cochran of Craigmure, James Cochran of Auchinreoch, John Caldwell of that ilk, the Laird of Glanderstoun, the Laird of Niltoun-side, John Pollock of Falside, Robert Pollock of that ilk, John Leckie of Newlands, the Laird of Husiel, the Laird of Fulbar, David Pollock of Milburn, Colin Campbel of Blithwood, one of the Baillies of Paisley for the time, the Laird of Orbistoun, John Maxwell of Dargavel younger, Mr. John Cochran of Fergousslie, William Cochran Chamberlain to the Earl of Dundonald, John Schaw of Bargarran younger, Claud Alexander of Newtoun, Lawrence Craufurd of Jordanhill, George Hutchison of Scotttoun, the Laird of Blair, the Lairds of Bishoptoun elder and younger, James Bannatine of Kellie, Archibald Craufurd of Achinnames, Alexander Porterfield of Fullwood, Matthew Stuart in Mearns.

For the Shire of Stirling.

The Duke of *Hamilton*, the Earl of *Argile*, the Earl of *Callander*, the Lord *Elphinstoun*, the Lord *Cardross*, the Laird of Polmais, Sir Alexander Hope of Kerfs, Alexander Monro of Bear-crofts, James Livingston of West-quarter, Sir Alexander Livingston of Glentirren, George Stirling of Herbertshire, Rollo of Powhouse, the Laird of Gargunnock, William Cunninghame of Boquhan younger, Alexander Naper of Culcreuch, John Erskin of Balgonie, Mary Rollo of Wood-side, William Livingston of Green-yards, Walter Rankin of Orchard-head, John Cunninghame of Ballendalloch, John Callender of Craigforth, James Graham of Bochlivia, Sir George Stirling of Glorat, William Brown of Seabeggs, Sir James Erskine of Alveith, Robert Gourlay of Kepdarrock, John Buchannan of Carbeth, Leckie of Dathers, John Lennox of Wood-head Elder, William Lennox of Wood-head younger, John Carmichael Chamberlain to the Earl of Wigtoun, Kincaid of that ilk, Alexander Maxwell Chamberlain to Kilsyth, George Lindsay of Boquharadze, Glas of Sauchie, the Lairds of Bannockburn elder and younger, one of the

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Magistrats of *Stirling* for the time, Alexander Colquhoun of *Glenns*, the Marquess of *Montrose's* Baillie for the time, the Laird of *Touch*, Naper of *Ballakincairn*, the Laird of *Carden*, Mr. Thomas Naper of *Ballichearn*, the Laird of *Cuarrell* elder, the Laird of *Lufs*, John Hamilton of *Pardarie*, the Laird of *Keirs* Baillie for the time, William Row of *Inverallen*, the Laird of *Greinock*, the Laird of *Aijths Tutor*, John Houstoun younger of that ilk, Charles Bennet of *Easter-liveland*, Mr. Robert Murray of *Wester-liveland*, John Wordie of *Torbrecks*, John Cornwall of *Banton*, Burnet of *Craigie*, of *Killern*, of *Arinpryor*. David Grahame of *Meiklewood*, the Laird of *Garvall*, John Christison Portioner of *Corrstown*, James Galbraith of *Balgair*.

For the Shire of Linlithgow.

The Duke of *Hamilton*, the Earle of *Arran*, the Earle of *Linlithgow*, the Lord *Torphichen*, the Lord *Cardross*, the Master of *Stairs*, George Dundas of that ilk, Mr. William Dundas of *Kinkevill*, Robert Anstruther of *Wrae*, Walter Stuart of *Pardivane*, Thomas Drummond of *Riccartoun*, Sir Thomas Dalziel of *Binns*, Archibald Primrose of *Dalmenie*, George Hamilton of *Binnie*, Mr. John Hay of *Woodcock-dale*, James Hay of *Carruber*, Walter Cornwall of *Bonhard*, John Dundas of *Dudingstoun*, John Dundas of *Maner*, James Monteith of *Auldathie*, Mr. John Fairholm of *Craighall*, Sir William Hope of *James Campbell* of *Kilpont*, Alexander Hamilton Baillie of *Strabrock*, Sir William Hamilton Advocat, Thomas Sharp of *Houstoun*, Patrick Murray of *Livingstone*, Thomas Hamilton of *Boghead*, John Hamilton of *Dechmont*, John Houstoun of that ilk, Sir Robert Miln of *Barntoun*, Thomas Baillie of *Polkennet*, Alexander Cochran of *Babachlaw*, Thomas Marjoribanks of *Balbairdie*, Michael Norvel of *Boghall*, the Laids of *Bedlornie* elder and younger, Sir Robert Sibbald of *Kipps*, the Laird of *Hoptoun's* Baillie for the time.

For the Shire of Perth.

The Marquess of *Athol*, the Earle of *Argile*, the Earle of *Strathmore*, the Earle of *Levin*, the Earle of *Brea-de-Albaine*, the Viscount of *Stormont*, the Lord Murray, the Lord *Glames*, the Lord *Cardross*, the Lord *Rolls*, the Lord *Rushven*, the Lord *Nairn*, the Lord *Kinnaird*, Sir Colin Campbell of *Aberuchil*, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Mr. Francis Montgomery, of *Giffin*, John Hadden of *Glenagies*, Robert McKenzie younger of that ilk, Sir Patrick Murray of *Auchtertyre*, Sir Alexander Lindsay of *Evelick*, Sir Thomas Moncreif of that ilk, Sir John Stuart of *Gairntullie*, Sir Thomas Blair of *Balthaick*, Sir Andrew Murray of *Murrays-haugh*, Sir Robert Murray of *Abercairnie*, Sir John Hay of *Murie*, the Laird of *Kintauns*, the Laird of *Pitfour*, the Laird of *Balhousie*, the Laird of *Balgowan*, the Laird of *Methven*, Sir David Threipland of *Fingask*, the Laird of *Glenlyon*, the Laird of *Condie*, Lawrence Craigie of *Gilkerstoun*, James Grahame of *Garvock*, Mercer of *Clavadge* younger, James Craigie of *Dumbarnie* younger, Mr. Matthew Moncreif younger of *Colsergie*, Mungo Campbell

Campbel of Burnbank, Thomas Oliphant younger of Rosly, Rober Ar-
not of Easter-rind, James Grahame of Urchill, Mr. Patrick Keir of Kil-
mounth, Sir William Scifling of Airdoch, Mercer of Melgines,
James Drummond of Gerdum, Robert Chapman of Longcarty,
Moncreif of Tippermalloch, David Drummond of Culmalindie, John
Lindsay of Arnabathy, Mr. Patrick Hay of Leyes elder, Patrick
Hay of Leyes younger, the Laird of Meggans, Alexander Dun-
can of Lundie, the Laird of Monzie, the Laird of Leuchat,
David Drummond of Comrie, John Campbell of Clathick,
Archibald Naper of Balquhale, William Paton of Panholls, James
Ure of Shigartoun, the Laird of Auchintullie, John Murray of Arthur-
stoun, Paul Ferguson of Rachalzie, Robert Hay of Strowie, Robert
Stuart of Arvorlick, James Stuart of Moristoun, John Erskine of
Balgownie, Alexander Campbel of Ardornack, Archibald Wright of
Drumdouls, Mr. Robert Ross of Innerneathie, the Laird of Edinample,
Duncan Campbell of Edramock, James Campbell of Kerinock, McNab
of Kinnel, Alexander Campbell of Lochdocher, Duncan Campbell of Auchline,
Robert Campbell of Glenfalloch, the Laird of Ballgarno, Thomas Miln of
Milnfield, Crauford of Monorgan, the Laird of Midinslay, Walter
Stuart of Kincarrathie, Oliphant of Bachiltoun, the Laird of Kilpindie,
James Ramsay of Bamff, Drummond of Innermay, the Laird of Gask,
Stuart of Innerdining, David Drummond of Balleglon,
Oliphant of Williamstoun, James Drummond of Comray, Colin Campbell
of Fornoeh, John Murray of Struan, Drummond of Cult-
hyllie, James Linton of Pendareich, Sir John Grahame of Gartmore,
Stirling of Achyle, Grahame of Garture,
John Buchannan of Leny, John Buchannan of Arnpriyer, William Edmi-
stoun of Tambas-wallas, Mungo Campbell of Kinloch, Collonel James
Menzies of Culdairs, Campbell of Turratich, Stuart of Sten-
toun, Mr. Leonard Robertson of Straloch, Nairn of Seckiden,
Balnaves of Kirkland, Alexander Campbell of Belgirthshore, Sir David
Kinloch of that Ilk, Henry Smith of Camro, Nairn of Kirk-
hill, the Laird of Clune, William Henderson of Hall-yards,
Campbell of Crunan, James Cowper of Littleblair, the Laird of Ardblair
younger, Colin Campbell of Carquhine, John Drummond of Blair,
Blair of Pittendreich, William Stuart of Balleid,
Fife of Dron, Strachan of Glosie, Gray
of Kirk, Gray of Bulzion, Campbell of Peircey, Forrester
of Knap, Forrester of Milnhill, Mr. George Oliphant of
Clashbenny, Blair of Balmyle, Ogilvie of
Templehaugh, the Baillie or Chamberlain of Campbell for the time,
Mr. David Ramsay of Murtly, the Marquess of Montrose his Baillie or
Chamberlain for the time, the Countess of Weems Baillie for the time, John
Paton of Cowdan, Chamberlain to the Lady Aldie, Robert Bruce of
Boordie, the Earl of Northesk's Chamberlain for the time, the Chamberlain
or Factor for the Estate of Kincardine for the time, James Drummond
Chamberlain to the Earl of Perth, Campbell of Drumfala-
dies, the Laird of Keir's Baillie for the time,

For the Shire of *Kincardin*.

The Earl of Marischal, the Earl of Sutherland, the Viscount of Arbuthnot, the Lord Keith, the Lord Halkertoun, Mr. James Falconer of Phefso, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Sir Thomas Burnet of Leyes, Sir Charles Ramsay of , Sir Alexander Falconer of Glenfarquhar, the Laird of Lauristoun, Sir David Carnegie of Pittaro, Alexander Arbuthnet of Knox, Sir Alexander Banerman of Ellick, Mr. Robert Burnet of Glenbervie, William Burnet of Balfour, James Scot of Benholm, John Arbuthnet of Fiddes, John Scot of Comistoun, James Burnet of Allagavan, Hercules Scot of Comistoun, Alexander Burnet of Monbodo, Mr. Robert Reid of Balnakettle, John Douglass of Tiliwhillie, James Hogg of Meridryne, Robert Crookbank of Banchorie, Mr. James Thomson of Arduithie, John Arbuthnet of Raterline, James Forbes of Thortoun, the Laird of Hall-green, George Keith of Whirrighs, John Burnet of Dallidie, the Earl of Panmuir's Baillic for the time.

For the Shire of *Aberdene.*

The Earl of *Errol*, the Earl of *Marischal*, the Lord *Keith*, the Earl of *Panmure*, the Earl of *Kintore*, the Lord *Inverury*, the Earl of *Aberdene*, the Lord *Forbes*, the Master of *Forbes*, the Lord *Saltaun*, the Master of *Saltaun*, the Lord *Frazer*, the Lord *Pitligo*, the Master of *Pitligo*, Sir Alexander Seton of *Pitmedden*, Sir Alexander Forbes of *Tolquhone*, Arthur Forbes of *Auchintoul*, Mr. Archibald Forbes of *Kellie*, Sir George Gordon of *Edinglassie*, Sir James Gordon of *Lefmore*, John Gordon younger of *Fechil*, Alexander Gordon Tutor of *Pitlurg*, Sir John Forbes of *Craigivar*, William Forbes younger thereof, Alexander Udney of that ilk, John Udney younger thereof, Patrick Dunn of *Taaty*, the Laird of *Foveran* elder, the Laird of *Foveran* younger, the Laird of *Whithaugh*, Alexander Cumming younger of *Culter*, the Laids of *Dyce* elder and younger, Mr. James Gray of *Balgowny*, John Elphinstoun younger of *Glack*, Sir Thomas Burnet of *Leyes*, Andrew Frazer Sheriff-depute of *Aberdene*, William Elphinstoun of *Bellabeg*, John Lumsden of *Carnedy*, Francis Ross elder of *Auchlossine*, Robert Ross younger thereof, John Gordon of *Braichly*, the Laird of *Echt* younger, William Meldrum of *Hattoun*, the Laird of *Auchterellon*, Alexander Cuming of *Crimond*, Robert Cuming of *Birnels*, Charles Farquharson of *Monaltery*, the Laird of *Ballogie* elder, the Laird of *Ballogie* younger, Arthur Forbes of *Cornisdæ*, William Forbes of *Bandole*, Patrick Reid of *Haughtoun*, Alexander Lumsden of *Culhney*, Patrick Forbes of *Foulis*, Patrick Innes of *Tillitour*, John Farquharson of *Fortrie*, Thomas Frazer of *Carnbulg*, the Laird of *Leslie*, the Laird of *Wattertoun*, John Gordon of *Blelack*, James Forbes of *Thorntoun*, Mr. Robert Irvine of *Cultra*, Alexander Irvine of *Murthill*, Mr. Robert Innes of *Blairtoun*, James More of *Stoniewood*, Mr. James Keith of *Auquhorsk*, Robert Burnet of *Elrick*, George Patton of *Grandhome*, Mr. James Sandilands of *Crabstoun*, Mr. Patrick Sandilands of *Cottoun*, John Keith of *Glasgow*, Menzies younger of *Kinmundie*, Quarter-master Braige, William Forbes of *Tulloch*, the Laird of *Streichen*, James Forbes of *Pitnacaddel*, Sir Charles Maitland of *Pittrichie*, Arthur Forbes of *Brux*, George Gairloch younger of

of Kinstair, Alexander Garioch of Tilliechellie, George Gordon of Rothney, William Forbes of New, Mr. James Elphinstoun of Logie, Patrick Leslie of Kincaige, William Forbes of Campfield, John Forbes younger of Salsburg, William Forbes of Bandle, Sir Alexander Burnet of Craig-mill, John Udney of Newtyle, William Camming of Achrey, the Laird of Moneymusk elder, the Laird of Moneymusk younger, Mr. John Reid of Barra, George Keith of Craichie, Alexander Forbes of Blacktoun, George Morison of Bagonie, the Laird of Kemney, William Forbes of Alistoun, Arthur Forbes of Colquhanny, Sir Henry Guthrie of King-edward, John Guthrie of Castletoun, John Forbes of Buchane, Alexander Forbes of Invernochtie, Chalmers of Bennicraige, John Smith of Innerramfay, Alexander Anderson of Bouray, Robert Simson of Thortoun, James Chalmers of Belbithan, James Keith of Tilligonie, Keith younger thereof, John Ross of Rosehill, James Leslie of Buchanstown, Alexander Forbes of Sawock, Robert Forbes of Pittinagart, John Gordon of Nethermurie, Baillie Watson of Peterhead, the eldest Baillie of New Aberdene for the time being, the eldest Baillie of Kintore, the eldest Baillie of Inverury, the eldest Baillie of Old Aberdene for the time being, the Laird of Auchmedden, Sir William Keith of Ludquharn, the Laird of Skeen, Henry Elphinstoun of Melgum, Alexander Cumming elder of Culter, Frazer younger of Tyrie, Irvin of Ardetamphord, Sir George Skeen of Fintray, Mr. Alexander Davidson of Newton, James Baskine of Olmad, Ross younger of Rosehill, Thomas Burnet of Clarkseat, George Wilfson of Finzeach, Gavin Cumming of Kininmonth, Alexander Ker of Meanie, John Cumming younger of Auchrey, Thores of Muirresk, James Gordon of Seton, William Johnstoun of Craig, Burnet of Campfield, Keith of Clackriah, Rickart of Arnadie, Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyn, Forbes of Auchridie, Walter Robertson of Kirkcoun of Davit, Francis Gairden of Migstrath, Farquharson of Pingo, Logie of Bodom, Ritchie of Bramly, Patrick Forbes younger of Culquhanny, Thomas Innes Baillie to the Earl of Panmure.

For the Shire of Inverness.

The Lord *Doun*, the Lord *Lowat*, the Laird of Grant, the Laird of Meintosh, the Laird of McLeod, the Laird of Calder, the Laird of Killravock, Grigor Grant of Gartinmore, James Grant of Clurie, Malcolm Frazer of Culduchel, William Frazer of Erchet, John Grant of Coremone, Hugh Frazer of Belladrum, James Frazer of Relick, Mr. Hugh Frazer of Eskadell, Hugh Frazer of Balmoye, the Laird of Culloden, Hugh Frazer of Dalvaligh, Donald McIntosh of Kaylchie, Frazer of Bellendoun, Mr. David Pelson of McIntosh of Daviot, Mr. William Robertson of Inches, Ross of Holm, Alexander Baillie of Dachfour, Baillie of Dony, John McLain of Dachgarioch, the Laird of Streichen, Robert Schaw Portioner of Leyis, Mr. William McIntosh of Patrick Grant of Tillachgoran, John Grant of Cunaglass, George Cathbert of Castlehill, the Laird of Grants Chambellain, of Urquhart, Hugh Baillie of Kinmiles, Thomas Shevir of Muirtoun, William McIntosh of Borlan, Alexander Ross of Clava.

For the Shire of Nairn.

Sir Hugh Campbel of Calder, Alexander Dumber of Booth, the Laird of Kilraik, the Laird of Lethen, the Laird of Moynes, the Laird of Clava, Alexander Hay of Knockandy, Mr. Archibald Campbel of Raitcastle, John Sutherland of Greenhall, the Laird of Calder younger, the Laird of Broadley, John Hay of Brechmany, the Laird of Lochloy, the Laird of Culloeden, Hugh Dollace of Budzet.

For the Shire of Cromarty.

George Viscount of Tarbat, Mr. Kenneth M'kenzie of Cromarty, Sir George M'kenzie of Rosehaugh, Alexander Urquhart of Newhall, and John Urquhart Fiar thereof his Son, George Dallas of St. Martins, and Mr. James Dallas younger thereof his Son, William Urquhart of Braelanguall, Alexander Clunes of Dunskeith, Andrew Frazer of Banens, James Frazer of Brae, and George Dallas of Glenturquhar.

For the Shire of Argile.

Archibald Earl of Argile, John Earl of Brac-de-albin, Lord Neil Campbel, Sir Hugh Campbel of Calder, Alexander Campbel Fiar of Calder, Alexander Campbel of Lochnell, Archibald Campbel of Inverraw, John Campbel of Airds, Neil Campbel Tutor of Dunstaffnage, John Campbel of Ardchattan, Alexander Campbel of Barcaalton, the Baillie of Muckcairn, John Campbel of Kirkcoun, Dougal Campbel of Clanamarich, Sir Duncan Campbel of Auchinbreck, the Laird of Barbreck, the Laird of Duntron, Angus Campbel of Kilberry, Walter Campbel of Skipneis, Colin Campbel of Blythwood, Patrick Campbel Baillie to the Laird of Auchinbreck, Archibald Melauchlan of Craigintervie, Alexander Campbel of Kilmartine, the Tutor of Inverliver, Colin Campbel of Glenan, the Captain of Craigneish, Baron Mccorquodale, Sir Colin Campbel of Ardkinglask, the Laird of Lamont, the Laird of M-lauchlan, the Laird of Straquair, the Laird of Ellingreg younger, the Captain of Carrick, the Laird of Marr, the Captain of Dunoon, the Laird of Glendarovel, Donald Ewen of Bernice, Duncan Campbel of Glencarradell, the Baillie or Chamberlain of Kintyre, Archibald Campbel of Ochtmare, Archibald Campbel Chamberlain of Ylla, Donald campbel of Malnabie, Donald campbel of Archuvilling, Colin Campbel younger of Arduntinie, Duncan Campbel Fiar of Clarintibert, the Baillie of Colinsay, the Baillie of Jura, the Earl of Lauderdale's Baillie for the time, the Provost of Killimune.

For the Shire of Fyfe.

George Earl of Melvill, Lord Secretary, William Earl of Crawford, James Earl of Mortoun, the Earl of Leven, Colin Earl of Balcarras, the Lord Murray, Alexander Lord Reath, Robert Lord Colvill, the Lord Newark, Robert Mr. of Burghly, Sir George Campbel of Cefnock

Cesnock Justice Clerk, or his Baillie, James Melvill of Cassingray, Alexander Durham of Largo, Sir Alexander Erskin of Cambo, Robert Fodderingham of Lab II, Nathaniel Spence of Lathalland, John Arnot of Baleormo, Sir William Anstruther Younger of that ilk, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Mr. Robert Learmont of Balcomie, Alexander Hamilton of Kinkell, Mr. Alexander Orrock of Cassindonald, Monteith of Randiford, David Young of Kirkcoun, Alexander Nairn of Samford, Patrick Hay of Naughtoun, David Balfour of Grange, Sir John Aiton of that ilk, Sir Archibald Hope of Rankeilor, one of the Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Sir James McGill of Rankeilor, Patrick Bruce of Buneuan, George Moncrieff of Reidie, Robert Hay of Strowie, James King of Grange, Sir Charles Hacket of Pitfirren, Sir Henry Wardlaw of Pittreive, Mr. John Dempster of Pitliver, Gedde of Bathrick, Alexander Spittel of Leuchar, George Murray of Pittincrieff, James Weems of Bogie, John White of Benachie, James Craufurd of Mountquhanie, James Lundie of Strathearn, Alexander Aiton of Inchdarny, Sir David Arnot of that ilk, Sir Philip Anstruther of that ilk, James Melvill of Hallhill, John Moncrieff of Mornipae, Robert Douglas of Strendrie, James Lundie of Ochtermarnie, Robert Balfour of Balbirnie, James Law of Bruntoun, the Countess of Rothes Baillie for the time, Monipennie of Pitmillie, Robert Melvill of Carskindoch, Mr. Arthur McGill of Kemock, the Countess of Weems Baillie for the time, John Moncrieff younger of Riddie, James Lumsden of Strathbithie, John Skeen of Hallyards, the Earl of Kellies Baillie for the time, Robert Douglas of Ardit, John Lundie of Balderstad, Robert Scot of Spencerfield, Robert Baillie of Balmaddiside, William Weems of Cutlehill, Lumsden of Kilrenie, Mr. James Robertson of Newbigging, the Laird of Mentries Baillie for the time, Orrock of Ballram younger, Lindsay of Cavell, John Leslie of Quarter, Hay of Naughtoun younger, Robert Lumsden of Innergellie, Robert Mowbray of Cockelarny,

Lindsay of Wormistoun, John Leslie of Lomquhar, Robert Smith of Giblestoun Elder, Smith of Giblestoun Younger, Robert Anstruther of Kinnier, Sir George Nicolson of Balcaskie, the Lady Castle-havens Baillie for the time, the Earl of Lauderdale's Baillie for the time, David Boswel of Divan, Robert Beatson of Killrie, the Provost of St. Andrews for the time, the Earl of Tweddel's Baillie for the time.

For the Shire of Kinross.

The Lord Burghly, the Lord Colvil, the Mr. of Burghly, Sir David Arnot of that ilk, Robert Douglas of Kirkness, Sir John Malcolm of Inner-teil, John Halliday of Tilliboll, Lindsay of Dowhill, James Rarkine of Coldine, George Berrill Portioner of Kinewood, Patrick Robison of Smiddy-hill, the Baillie of Kinross for the time, Sir William Bruce of Kinross, John Bruce younger of Kinross.

For the Shire of Forfar.

The Earl of Strathmore, the Earl of Southesk, the Earl of Airlie the Earl of Panmure, the Lord Glams, the Lord Ogilvie, the Lord Lindors,

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Patrick Scot of Craig, Thomas Lyell of Dysert, William Coutts of Fullerton, Sir John Wood of Bonnitoun, James Scot of Logie, Mr. Robert Tailor of Burrowfield, David Scot of Hedderweik, John Fullerton of Kinaber, David Erskin of Dun, James Miln of Balwyll, Mr. James Carnagie of Craig, Turnbuls of Strickathro elder and younger, Robert Young of Auldbar, Arbuthnet of Findaurie, Mr. William Rait of Pitforthie, David Edger of Kethlick, John Carnegie of Cookstoun, David Lindsay of Edzel, James Carnegie of Bonimoon, Mr. David Lyel of Ballhall, Patrick Livingstone of Balrounie, James Carnegie of Phinhaven, Guthrie of Carsbank, Thomas Ogilvie of Balgaies, Campbel of Carisgounie, Sir Patrick Lion of Carls, Hunter of Dod, Lindsay of Pittcandly, Pearson of Balmadies, John Ogilvie of Clunnie, Mr. Patrick Carnagie of Lowr, Hunter of Burnside, Fletcher of Ballenshoe, William Gray of Innerrightie, Lyon of Brightoun, of Kinettles. Brown of Lekowie, Patrick Lyon of Balgellie, Ogilvie of Kennattie, John Lyon of Whitewall, Lyon of Westerogle, Lyon of Easterogle, John Ogilvie of Inchoven, John Aikman of Cairnie, Sir John Ogilvie of Innercarritie, Sir David Kinloch of that ilk, John Ogilvie of Balfour, Mr. John Withart of Logie, Halliburton of Fodderaince, Mr. John Lamie of Dunkennie, James Crichton of Ruthven, Alexander Carnegie Sheriff-deput of Forfar, Ferquher-son of Shannellie, Clayhills of Innergourie, Duncan of Lundie, Thomas Nairn of Baldovan, David Fotheringhame of Pourie, Thomas Fotheringhame of Pourie younger, Wedderburn of Easter Pourie, Grahame of Fintrie younger, Scrimgeor of Kirk-toun, Grahame of Duntroon elder, Kid of Craigie, of Balgay, Auchinleck of that ilk, Durham of Grange elder, Duncan of Ardownie, John and Robert Gardins of Latoun elder and younger, Carnegie of Balmachie, John Gordon of Colistoun, Robert Leslie of Tarrie, Francis Ogilvie of New-grange younger, Lindsay of Cairne, Mr. Henry Mauld of Kellie, John Wedderburn of Blacknesh, John Auchterlonie of Guyn elder and younger, James Lyel of Gairdin, Ogilvie of Pitmouies, Francis Erskin of Kirkbodo younger, Rait of Brayingtoun, Mudie of Gilthorn, David Ramsay of Gairntoun, Speed of Ardovie, Turnbull of Smiddie-hill, Lowson of Ballunie, Livingston of Newtown, Thomas Lundie of Glaswell, the Marques of Douglas's Baillie for the time, the Marques of Athol's Baillie for the time, the Earl of Northesk's Baillie for the time, the Earl of Middletoun's Baillie for the time, the Earls of Lauderdale's Baillie for the time, Sir George McKenzie of Rosehaugh's Baillie for the time.

For the Shire of Banff.

The Earl of Marischal, the Earl of Airlie, the Earl of Finlath, the Lord Keith, Sir Patrick Ogilvie of Boyn, Sir James Ogilvie of Churchill, the Laird of Grant, the Laird of Boyn, Sir James Baird of Auchmedden, Sir George Gordon of Edinglassie, Sir John Gordon of Park, Mr. Patrick Ogilvie

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gilvie of Pittendenning, Sir James Abercrombie of Birkenboge, John Ogilvie of Fempcairn, Mr. John Abercrombie of Glassach, William Dumbard of Durne, Abercrombie of Skeith, Alexander Duff of Braico, Gairden of Troup, John Ramsay of Melrose, Mr. William Iossie of Col-lenward, James Ogilvie of Poldavie, Alexander Hay of Arnboth, Alex-ander Ogilvie of Fuglane, Thomas Gordon of Cranach Chamberlain to the Duke of Gordon, Gregory of Kinardie, Mr. George Meldrum of Crombie, James Gordon of Ardmeallie, Alexander Duff of Feichmoir, Mr. Thomas Law of Newtown, John Leslie of Finnie, Walter Grant of Erdendillie, Alexander Duff of Drumair, John Innes elder of Edingith, Sutherland of Kinminitie, Alexander Gordon of Birkenburn, Gordon of Achynachie, Patrick Duff Chamberlain to the Duke of Gordon, Mr. John Lesly of Tullich, William Baillie Chamberlain to the Laird of Grant, Stuart of Filmachlie, John Anderson of Wester-toun, and George Leslie of Burds-bank.

For the Stewartry of Kirkcudbright.

The Earl of Galloway, the Viscount of Kenmuir, Rodger Gordon of Troquhen, Robert Gordon of Shirmuir, Alexander Gordon of Earlstoun, William Gordon of Holm, David Kennedy of Knocknaline, Adam Newal of Barskeoch, Lieutenant-Collonel William Gordon of Craig, Major James Maxwel of Glenlair, Edward Maxwel of Hills, Samuel Maxwel of New-lae, John Gordon of Kirkconnel, Alexander Brown of Kempletoun, John Neillson of Carlock, Hugh McGuffog of Rusco, David McCulloch of Ard-well, Robert Brown of Carluth, George Stuart of Tondergie, Andrew Herring of Kirroughtrie, Patrick Murdoch of Comladan, John Ewart of Mullock, Sir Robert Maxwel of Orchertoun, Murray of Cavens, William McGhie of Balmaghie, John Mackie of Palgowine, John Greir of Dalskerth, McCulloch of Bacholme, Samuel Hanna of Kirkdale, the Provost of Kirkcudbright for the time, Patrick Dumbard of Macher-moir, John Fullerton of Auchinbae, John Corran of Balmanganie, the Earl of Nithsdale's Baillie for the time, Robert McClelland of Boreneis, Thomas Alexander Factor to the Estate of Baldoon, James Lidderdale of Isle, Wil-liam Lindsay of Mains, Charles Murray of Barrinhourie, the Laird of Kirk-house, John Charters of Barncleugh, the Laird of Netherwood, John Ir-vine of Drumcolthane, Maxwel of Arkland, Hugh Maxwel of Cuill, David Dumbard of Machrimore, Cairns elder of Torrie.

For the Shire of Sutherland.

The Earl of Sutherland, the Lord Stranaver, the Lord Duffus, the Laird of Affint, Sir George Monro, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, David Ross of Balnagown, Sir Robert Gordon of Embo, William Sutherland of Inverchalla, Robert Murray of Pulrossie, Robert Gray of Skibo, Alexan-

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der Gray of Cuthil, Patrick Dumbar of Siddery, Adam Gordon younger of Dalfolly, John Gordon younger of Cannel, Angus M'kay of Bighouse, Charles M'kay of Sanwood, Hugh M'kay of Straithie, Alexander Sutherland of Proufie, Alexander Gordon of Gartie, George Dumbar of Achindean, the Bailie of Dornoch, John Monro of Inferrin, Hugh Monro of Erriboll, John Gordon younger of Embo, John Gray of Langwell, Hugh Sutherland of Kinauld, William M'kay of Bornry, Robert Gordon of Carrol, John M'kay of Scoury, the Lord Rae's Baillie.

For the Shire of Caithness.

The Lord Glenurchie, Sir James Sinclair of May, Sir George Sinclair of Cleith, John Sinclair of Murtle, William Sinclair of Dunbaith, Sinclair of Brimes elder, Murray of Clerdains, Mr. Alexander Calder of Augingal, Robert Campbel of Breeneglies, John Sinclair of Freshweek, Laurence Calder of Lyneger, George Sutherland of Forse, John Sinclair of Ulbester, Robert Campbel of Dalgavock, the Sheriff-deput of Caithness for the time, Alexander Smart of Wester, the Baillie of Thurso for the time, William Dumbar of Hemprigs, John Sinclair of Strickoge, James Sutherland of Aufedale, Mr. Robert Dumbar of Orkingale, John Sinclair younger of Dunbaith, Patrick Sinclair of Southdune, Sinclair of Brebster, Sinclair of Hempster, James Sinclair of Lybster, and James Sinclair of Hoy, the Laird of Brimes younger.

For the Shire of Elgin.

Alexander Lord Duffus, the Laird of Grant, the Laird of Grange, Sir Robert Gordon of Gordonstoun, the Laird of Innes, the Sheriff of Murray, the Laird of Brodie, the Laird of Altyre, the Laird of Dumphail younger, the Laird of Grangehill, Sir James Calder of Moortoun, the Laird of Lethen, George Brodie of Allisk, the Laird of Findrossie, Alexander Dumbar of Bishopmiln, William Duff of Diple, William Brodie of Coltsfauld, John Dumbar of Boiges, James Christie Chamberlain to the Earl of Morray, Mr. Thomas Urquhart of Burishyards, the Laird of Elches, Grant of Bechintoun, Robert Cumming younger of Logie, Charles M'kenzie of Earnside, Thomas Dumbar of Easterbirnie, the Countess of Rothes Baillie for the time.

For the Shire of Orkney and Zetland.

Stuart of Burrow, Robert Stuart of Newark, William Bellen-dane of Stenhouse, John Stuart of Burgh, William Douglas of Eglieschaw. James Baikie of Tankernes, James Grahame of Grames-hall, Henry Grahame of Braikness, David Craig of Overlandie, William Craig of Cairrie, Laurence Sinclair of Quendall, Laurence Stuart of Bigtoun, Robert Bruce of Soundburgh, Andrew Bruce Tutor of Munes, Thomas Lelly of Effones, John Giffert of Busta, James Oliphant of Ure, James M'kerrie of Sound, Elphingstoun of Lapness.

For the Shire of *Clackmannan*.

George Viscount of Tarbet, the Laird of Alva, John Keirie of Gogar, Robert Miln of Tilliallan, George Abercrombie of Tillibody, Bruce of Kennet, the Laird of Tillicoultre, Mr. Francis Mastertoun of Park-miln, George Stirling the Baillie of Alloway for the time, the Earl of Mar's Baillie for the time, the Earl of Argile's Chamberlain, Hadden of Myrtoun, Mr. Alexander Birnie of Garlet. Stirling of Herbertshire, the Laird of Menstrie's Baillie for the time.

For the Shire of *Ross*.

The Viscount of Tarbet, Sir John Monro of Fofilis, Sir George Monro of Culrain, Mr. Roderick Mckenzie of Kilchullidrum, the Laird of Balnagown, the Laird of Foulis younger, Kenneth Mckenzie of Cromarty, Sir Alexander Mckenzie of Coull, Sir Donald Bayn of Tulloch, the Laird of Kilravock, Colin Mckenzie of Reidcastle, Kenneth Mckenzie of Scatwell, Alexander Grahame of Drynie, Murdoch Mckenzie of Fairburn, Alexander Mckenzie of Belloan, Alexander Mckenzie of Belmaduthie, the Laird of Gairloch, Alexander Mckenzie of Apple-croft, John Monro of Fyris, George Monro younger of Culrean, George Monro of New-moir, Hugh Monro younger of Teaninich, William Monro of Taynrivan, the Laird of ~~Mc~~intosh, Murdoch Mckenzie of Ardros, George Ross of Morishe, Mr. John Bayn of Delnie, Hector Monro of Drummond, Mr. James McCulloch of Piltoun, Alexander Ross of Littletarrel, William Ross of Aldie, Alexander Ross of Easterfearn, John Forrester of Culnauld, Mr. Simeon Mckenzie of Terrerdain, David Fearn of Tarlogie, John Monro of Logie, John Ross of Auchnacloch, Robert Monro of Cleyne, Roderick Mckenzie younger of Redcastle, Roderick Mckenzie of Kilcovie, the Laird of Findrassie, Sir George Mckenzie's Chamberlain, David Ross Tutor of Kindice.

And Ordains the first Meeting of the saids Commissioners, for the several Shires, to be at the Head Burghs thereof, upon the seventeenth day of *June* instant, at ten a Clock, for the Shires on this side of *Tay*, and the twenty fourth day of the said Moneth of *June* instant, for those Shires be north the River of *Tay*, and that the Major part of the saids Commissioners, who shall meet at the said first Diet, or any other Diet thereafter, do proceed to the Execution of the Trust hereby committed to them, and appoints the Sheriffs or their Deputs, to intimat the said first Diet of Meeting, to the Commissioners of their respective Shires, with power to the saids Commissioners, to appoint their subsequent Diets of Meeting, and their Conveener from time to time, as they shall find expedient for the more effectual Execution of this Act; and remits to His Majesties Privy Council, to nominat other persons to be Commissioners upon the death, or not acceptance of any of the Persons above-mentioned; And for the Burghs, Their Majesties with Advice foresaid, do Nominat and Appoint the Magistrates of the same for the time being, with power to them to choose Stent-masters within their respective Bounds; which Commissioners of

Shires and Burghs, are hereby Impowered to prescribe and set down such Rules and Orders, within their respective Shires and Burghs, as may be most effectual for the speedy and easie raising and bringing in of the said Supply, and doing every other thing that may concern the same, conform to this and former Laws, and to name their own Clerks and Collectors, for in-gathering of the said Supply, for whom they are to be answerable, and to allow them such Fees as they shall think fit; which Fees are hereby declared to be over and above the foresaid Supply, and no part thereof. And further, Their Majesties with Advice and Consent foresaid, do Authorize and Impower the saids Commissioners in their respective Shires, upon Complaints to be made to them of any Inequality in the present Valuations either betwixt one Paroch and another within the same Shire, or particular Heretors Lands within one and the same Paroch and Shire, to Rectifie the same where they find them Unequal; And for that effect, to take tryal of these Valuations in the way and manner prescribed by the Act of the Convention of Estates, in the Year one thousand six hundred sixty seven, And particularly they Ordain, that there be a Valuation of the Shire of *Berwick*, in regard there is no Authorized Valuation of the said Shire now extant. And that the Shire of *Argile* shall pay their Proportion of this Supply, and in time coming, until there be a new Valuation according as the said Shire did pay before the year one thousand six hundred eighty four: Providing always, the Quota's of the respective Shires be continued and remain without any alteration. And that this Supply shall be payed by the said Shire of *Berwick*, as they have been in use to pay, and by the remanent Shires according to their present Valuations, ay and while the saids new Valuations shall be closed and determined. And that the Rectifications of the several Valuations, shall only take effect for subsequent Terms after adjusting thereof, excepting the Shire of *Argile* as aforesaid; providing likewise, that when the Rectifying of any of the present Valuations shall be Considered and Determined, there be at least present a third part of these who accept of the Trust to be Commissioners in the respective Shires. And Their Majesties with Advice foresaid, Do Ordain all Execution, Real, and Personal to pass at the instance of the Collector-General, and the Collectors of the respective Shires and Burghs, against all Persons Deficient in payment of their Proportions, as was in use formerly against these Deficient in payment of Cels, and also Impowers the Commissioners by their Collectors, and such Persons as they shall Employ, to Arrest, Poynd, and Destreinzie the Goods, and Imprison the Persons of the Deficients, ay and while they make payment of their just Proportions and necessary Expences. And for the more ready and effectual Payment; Do also Impower the Commissioners, or Collector-General, or Collectors of the several Shires and Burghs, to Quarter upon Deficients, the saids Collectors having Warrant from any three of the Commissioners of the Supply for that effect, with this exprels Provision, that every Horseman who shall be upon the Place, shall have only free single Quarter allotted to him upon the Persons Deficient, or by Quatering in Burghs and Villages, as the Commissioners shall appoint, to be satisfied and payed by the Deficients, and not by these on whom they are Quartered, except where they themselves are deficient; and in that Case to have Fifteen Shillings *Scots* a Day from the time of presenting the Order to the Collector, upon

upon whom they are to Quarter, until he give them a List of the Deficients, and the sums wherein they are deficient; and thereafter to Quarter upon the Deficients; and each Dragoon to have ten shillings *Scots* a Day, and each Foot-man to have four shillings *Scots*, as the Commissioners shall order, and the Commanders of the Party of Horse, Dragoons, or Foot, to have only double Pay of an Horseman, Dragoon, or Foot-man, as he Serves. And Declares, That in order to the Quartering for Deficiency, any three of the Commissioners shall be a *Quorum*, and who are Impowered to Proportion upon, and Raise from the Deficients the Expence and Charge of their Deficiency, and to see Payment made to these on whom the Soldiers are Quartered, who were not Deficient themselves. And further, Their Majesties Declare, That all Officers and Soldiers, Horse, Dragoons and Foot, shall make punctual Payment of their Quarters, Local and Transient, as shall be appointed by any three of the foresaids Commissioners, according to the Rates of the Countrey; and in case the Soldiers do not pay their Quarters, that the Quarters be stated betwixt the Quarter-Masters, or other Officers, and any three of the Commissioners; and the Accompts being stated and fitted, that they be payed, or allowed by the respective Collectors, in the first end of what is due by the Shire or Burgh, where the saids Quarters are owing, Providing the saids Quarters do not exceed two parts of their Pay, and which stated Accompts are to be allowed to the respective Collectors by the Collector-General, and to be by him retained off the first end of the Troop or Companies Pay; and in case the Officers remove before their Accompts be stated, in that case the Collectors of the Shires and Burghs are to retain what after Tryal the saids three Commissioners shall find resting, until their Accompts be stated in manner foresaid. And Their Majesties, with Advice foresaid, Do Declare, That all Clauses in the former Acts of Parliament and Convention of Estates, in relation to the inbringing of the Cess and Quartering, and against Localities of Soldiers, shall stand in full force and effect, as to this Supply now Imposed in the same manner, as if they were insert herein, except in so far as the saids Acts of Parliament or Convention are Innovat or altered by this Act. And it is hereby Declared, That the Town of *Edinburgh*, or whatsoever other Incorporations, or single persons shall lend any sums of Money upon the Faith of this present Act, at the desire of the Lords of His Majesties Privy Council, or the Lords Commissioners of the Thesaury, shall be allowed to retain the saids sums so lent in payment of the proportion, payable by them of the Supply granted by this Act. And it is hereby Declared, That no persons lyable in payment of this Supply, shall be holden to produce their Discharges or Receipts of the same after three years from the respective Terms of payment, unless that Diligence be done by Denunciation, before elapsing of the saids three years.

VII.

ACT Ordaining the Commissioners of Supply; and their Collectors and Clerks, to take the Oath of Allegiance.

June 7. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, and the Estates of Parliament, Considering how necessary it is for Securing the Peace of the Kingdom, and carrying on Their Majesties Service more effectually in this Juncture, That the Commissioners of Supply appointed, or to be appointed in the several Shires, and their Clerks and Collectors, be persons well-affectd to Their Majesties Government, Do therefore Statute and Ordain, That the fore-said Commissioners, before they proceed to Act as Commissioners, do Take, Swear, and Subscribe the Oath of Allegiance to Their Majesties, King *William* and Queen *Mary*; And likewise that the Clerks and Collectors, who shall be appointed by the saids Commissioners at their acceptance of that Trust, do Swear and Subscribe the fore-said Oath of Allegiance to Their Majesties.

VIII.

ACT anent the Commissioners of Supply who do not take the Oath of Allegiance.

June 13. 1690.



FORASMUCH as the Commissioners appointed for Ordering and uplifting the Supply offered to Their Majesties, by the Act of the 7th of June instant, are Ordained with Their Clerks and Collectors within the several Shires and Burghs, to Take and Swear the Oath of Allegiance; **OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY**, the King and Queens Majesties Considering, how necessary it is, That these who are named Commissioners, do not delay their accepting of, and Acting in the said Employment, lest the publick Service be thereby retarded: Therefore Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, hereby Declare and Ordain, That whoever of the saids persons appointed to be Commissioners by the Act aforesaid, do not Take and Swear the said Oath of Allegiance, betwixt and the first day of *August* next, shall be considered as not accepting the Commission, and as debarred therefrom, so that the Lords of Privy Council may name and appoint others in their room, at the desire and Application of the accepting Commissioners: Excepting herefrom such persons as have already taken the Oath of Allegiance in some other capacity; or such others as cannot attend the meetings, by reason of their necessary absence in Their Majesties Service, in attending the Army, or otherways.

IX.
ACT for Pole-money for relief of the Heretors.

June 14. 1690.



THE KING and QUEENS MAJESTIES; and Estates of Parliament Considering, That the eight and twentieth Moneths Supply, Granted to Their Majesties by this present Parliament, is to be payed, and raised out of the Land Rent of this Kingdom: Therefore Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Statute and Ordain, That for Relief of the Heretors, and others lyable in payment of this Supply, their Vassals and Fewars who pay no part of the said Supply, and their Tennents, Sub-tennents and others, living upon their Lands, shall be Taxed and pay to the saids Heretors yearly, each one of the five years, specified in the said Act for the Supply, the sums of Money following, viz. each Gentleman, above the quality of a Tennent, the sum to be appointed by the Heretor, not exceeding six pounds Scots for himself, his Wife and Children, each Tennent and other Inhabitant, above the quality of a Tradesman, Cottar, or Servant for themselves, their Wives and Children, any sum, not exceeding four pounds Scots, and each Tradesman, Cottar, or Servant, any sum, not exceeding twenty shilling Scots. And it is hereby Ordained, That the Heretor, or other person lyable in payment of the Supply, shall have the same execution for raising the saids sums, as for the Mails and Duties, in the terms of the Act of Parliament one thousand six hundred eighty one,

X.

ACT for an Additional Supply out of the Annualrent of Money.

June 14. 1690.



THE ESTATES of Parliament for a further evidence of their Duty and Affection to Their Majesties, and that the bygone Arriers, due to Their Army, and by the Army to the Countrey, may be speedily and effectually satisfied: Therefore the Estates of Parliament, for themselves, and in Name of the Kingdom whom they Represent, Do make an humble Tender and Offer of one penny of six, or the sixth part of all free Annualrents and Annuities for one year, due and payable within the Kingdom (deducing the Annualrents and Annuities payable by the Creditor in the said Annualrent or Annuity) to be Collected and payed at Martinmas next one thousand six hundred and ninety years, to His Majesty, or such Collectors as He shall appoint, Declaring that all personal Bonds, and likewise where Insestments have followed, shall be lyable in the payment of this proportion of Annualrent or Annuity; but where after expiring of the Legal of Compyrings or Adjudications, any Creditor obtains the Possession, no proportion of Annualrent shall be due:

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Which dutiful

dutiful Offer Their Majesties do accept, and with Advice of the saids Estates, Do Ordain the foresaid proportion of all Annualrents and Annuities within the Kingdom, viz. one of six for one year, to be Collected and uplifted from the Debtors, or out of their Estates, at the Term of *Michaelmas* next, and allows all Legal Methods for discovering and inbringing the foresaid proportion of Annualrent, to be used for inbringing of the same, which are prescribed by the first Act of Parliament in the year 1633. And Their Majesties, with Advice foresaid, Do Allocate and Appoint the first and readiest of the foresaid Annualrents and Annuities, to be applied for the payment and satisfaction of the sums due to the several Shires and Burghs of this Kingdom, furnished, advanced, or payed by them to Their Majesties Forces, these Debts being alwayes instructed and liquidate, according to the Rule prescribed by the Act of Parliament, in Anno 1681. And Declares that the payment of this proportion of Annualrent or Annuity shall exoner the Debtor, so that he shall be lyable to the Creditor, only for five per cent that year, Excepting alwayes from this Act, the Annualrents of all sums mortified for pious uses.

XI.

ACT for an Additional Representation in Parliament, of the greater Shires of this Kingdom.

June 14 1690.

EORASMUCH, as the Meeting of the Estates of this Kingdom did represent amongst other Grievances, that the manner and measure of the Leidges their Representation in Parliament, is to be Considered and Redressed in the first Parliament; And that by an Act James 1. Parl. 7. Cap. 101. *The Barons and Free-holders, may out of ilk Shire send two or more Commissioners, according to its largeness, to represent them in Parliament:* And which Act is Ratified in all its Heads, in the 11th Parl. James 6. Cap. 114. Our Sovereign Lord and Lady, the King and Queens Majesties, considering the largeness, extent and value of the Lands, holden of them by the Barons and Free-holders within the Shires after-mentioned, to the effect they may have a more equal Representation in Parliament, with the Barons and Free-holders of the other Shires of the Kingdom. Therefore Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Statute and Ordain, that in all Parliaments, Meetings and Conventions of Estates to be Holden henceforth and hereafter, the Barons and Free-holders of the Shires after-mentioned, shall add to their former Representation the number of Commissioners after-exprest, viz. The Shire of *Edinburgh* two, the Shire of *Haddington* two, the Shire of *Berwick* two, the Shire of *Roxburgh* two, the Shire of *Lanerk* two, the Shire of *Dumfries* two, the Stewartry of *Kirkcudbright* one, the Shire of *Air* two, the Shire of *Stirling* one, the Shire of *Perth* two, the Shire of *Aberdene* two, the Shire of *Argyle* one, the Shire of *Fife* two, the Shire of *Forfar* two, and the Shire of *Renfrew* one. And it is hereby Declared, that this Act shall take effect in the next Session of this Parliament, and in all Parliaments and Conventions of Estates thereafter.

XII. IX

ACT in favours of the Royal Burrows.

June 14. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, and the Estates of Parliament, Considering, that the Trade allowed to Burghs of Baronies and Regalities, hath not yet been so cleared, but that many Controversies do dayly arise thereupon, to the great prejudice of the Trade of this Kingdom: And Their Majesties Considering, that the Royal Burrows being one of the Estates of this Kingdom, bearing a sixth part of all publick Impositions, being obliged to Watch, Ward, Build and Maintain Prison-houses, with several other obligations, for support of Their Majesties Government: In consideration whereof, Their Majesties Royal Predecessors have, by many repeated Laws, granted to them the power of Trade within and without this Kingdom, in manner after-mentioned; and it being most fit that now after full tryal of all former Expedients, all Controversies about Trade should be clearly determined: Therefore Their Majesties and Estates of Parliament, Statute and Ordain, that the Importing of all Forraign Commodities and Merchandice, either by Sea or Land, doth, and shall belong to the Free-men Inhabitants of their Majesties Royal Burrows allanerly, excepting Cattel, Horses, Sheep, and other Bestial; and likeways excepting such Commodities as Noble-men and Barons shall Import for their own use, and whereof no part shall be Imported for Sale. And likeways They Statute and Ordain, that the Exporting by Sea of all the Native Commodities of this Kingdom, doth, and shall belong to the Free-men Inhabitants of the Royal Burrows, only excepting Corns, Cattel, Horses, Sheep, Mettals, Minerals, Coals, Salt, Lime and stone; but prejudice to Noble-men and Barons, to Export as much of the other Native Product of the Kingdom, whether Staple Commodities or others, as may answer to the value of the Commodities, which shall be Imported by them for their own use, as said is: As also, but prejudice to all the Leidges, to transport by Land out of this Kingdom, all the Native Commodities thereof; and in case any persons shall do in the contrair of this present Act, they shall be punished according to the tenor of the Acts of Parliament made against Un-free Traders, in all points. Declaring hereby, that the Inhabitants of Burghs of Regalities and Baronies, and others, shall, and may Trade in buying and selling all Native Commodities; and likeways may Retail all Forraign Commodities, providing they buy these Forraign Commodities from some of the Free-men of the Royal Burrows, bearing Scot and Lot therein, and no otherways. And that notwithstanding of the 5th Act of the 3d Session, 2d Parliament, Charles 2d, which is hereby Restricted expressly, and Abrogated, in so far allanerly as it is inconsistent with this present Act. And it is hereby Declared, that this Statute, and the Priviledges thereby Enacted in favours of the Royal Burrows, shall have execution in the same way and manner as is prescribed by the foresaid 5th Act of the 3d Session, 2d Parliament of Charles 2d, excepting General Letters, which are discharged by an Act of this date.

XIII.

ACT discharging General Letters.

June 14. 1690.



QUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesty, Considering the great inconveniences that may arise to the Leidges, by General Letters of Horning; Therefore their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the three Estates of Parliament, Do Discharge and Prohibite the Granting, Raising and Using General Letters of Horning, except for Their Majesties Revenue, and for Ministers Stipends upon Decrets of Locality; and Declares, that General Letters upon Decrets for Poynding of the Ground, may proceed as formerly.

XIV.

ACT Impowering the Privy Council to put the Oath of Allegiance to suspect Persons, or to secure them.

June 14. 1690.



THE King and Queens Majesties, and the Estates of Parliament, taking into their consideration an Association and Combination of several Highlanders and others, in August One thousand six hundred eighty nine, to contribute proportions of Men to support the interest of the late *K. James*, and to defend themselves in opposition to the present Government; And likewise another Association in *January* last, and that there are great Evidences to apprehend, that there are several persons throughout the Kingdom involved and engaged in the same Designs; Therefore for the security of the peace of the Kingdom, Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, do Authorize and Impower the Privy Council, at any time betwixt and the next Session of Parliament, to put the Oath of Allegiance to any person who shall be delated, or informed against upon probable grounds, that they are accessory to the foresaid Combination, or to any Designs for disturbing the Peace of the Kingdom, or to secure their persons, or exact Baill for their appearance and peaceable behaviour, under reasonable Penalties, not exceeding one year, or two years Rent of Landed Men, or the fifth part of the value of the Estate of such as have not Lands, or to disarm such suspect and delated Persons, and seize their Horses, which exceed the value of Five Pounds *Sterling*.

XV.

ACT in favours of the Town of Glasgow.

June 14. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, taking to their Consideration, That the City of *Glasgow* is amongst the most considerable of the Royal Burrows within Their Ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, both for the number of Inhabitants, and their singular fitness and application to Trade, and the convenient Situation of the Place, upon the River of *Clyde*; And that the Common-good of the said City hath been greatly wasted and exhausted, by draining vast Sums of Money from Magistrats, who were not freely Elected and Chosen, as is usual in other Royal Burrows: And likewise considering the firm Adherence, and constant Zeal for the Protestant Religion, of the Community of the said City, Their Majesties did grant a full and ample Charter, in Favours of the said City of *Glasgow*, and the Common Council thereof, Confirming all former Charters granted to them by any of their Royal Predecessors, in Favours of the Community of the said City, or Gild-brethren, Trades-men, or any Society or Deaconry within the same; and also of new Granting and Dispensing to the said City, and Common Council thereof, a full and ample Power, Right and Faculty of Electing their Provosts, Bailties, and other Magistrats, at the ordinary time of Election, als freely as any other Royal Burgh might do within Their said Ancient Kingdom, promising to Confirm the foresaid Charter in the next Parliament. Therefore Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, do Statute, Enact, and Ordain, That the City of *Glasgow*, and Town-Council thereof, shall have Power and Privilege to choose their own Magistrats, Provost, Bailties, and other Officers within Burgh, als fully, and als freely in all respects, as the City of *Edinburgh*, or any other Royal Burgh within the Kingdom enjoys the same; Beginning the first Election at *Michaelmas* next, and so forth yearly in time coming. And further, Their Majesties, with Consent foresaid, do Ratifie, Confirm, and Approve the foresaid Charter granted by them in favours of the Community, and Common Council of *Glasgow*, of the date the fourth day of *January*, 1690. In the whole Heads, Articles, and Clauses thereof, als fully and amply, as if the same were word by word herein Ingrossed; Whereanent Their Majesties, with Consent foresaid, do hereby Dispence for now and ever. It is always hereby expressly Provided and Declared, that this present Act shall be without prejudice or derogation to Their Majesties of Their Rights to the Regality of *Glasgow*, or other Rights, except as to the Power and Freedom of the Burgh of *Glasgow*, in relation to the choosing of their own Magistrats, and the several Erections of Incorporations and Deaconries in that Burgh.

XVI.

ACT Rescinding the Forefeiture of Andrew Fletcher of Salton.

June 30. 1690.



THE King and Queens Majesties, and the Estates of Parliament, taking into their Consideration, that by the Claim of Right, the causing pursue and Forefeit persons upon the stretches of Old, Absolute Laws, upon weak and frivolous pretences,

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lame and defective Probations, are contrary to Law, and that all such Forfeitures are to be considered, and the parties Lelied, Redressed; And having Considered the Proces, and Sentence of Forfeiture against *Andrew Fletcher of Saloun*, before the Justice Court, dated the fourth day of *January*, one thousand six hundred and eighty six years, and the Grounds and Warrands thereof, with the Depositions of the Witnesses taken therein, together with Depositions of Witnesses adduced, and examined before the Parliament, they find that the said *Andrew Fletcher* having been Condemned upon the Deposition of one single VVitness, and he also under the terror of Death, and temptation of a Remission, as standing Charged with, and Prisoner for the same alledged Crimes, and not pardoned till he had Deponed in Court, and then being presently liberat: The other pretended Witness being wholly a stranger in the same case with the former, and Deponing upon Report and *ex auditu*, and finds that the Remissions granted to the saids Witnesses, were Sealed that day on which they Deponed, and were offered to them that day in Court; and so the said Forfeiture is Founded upon a lame and defective Probation; And therefore the King and Queens Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the saids Estates of Parliament, upon all and every one of the forementioned Grounds, Reduces and Annuls, Finds and Declares, the Sentence of Forfeiture, pronounced against the said *Andrew Fletcher*, Void and Null from the beginning, and Rescinds and Reverses the same, as to all intents, constructions and purposes whatsoever, as if no such Sentence and Doom of Forfeiture had ever been pronounced: And further Declares, that all Gifts or Grants of the foresaid Forfeiture, in favours of whatsoever persons, and all Charters and Seafins following thereupon, and all Rights and Securities derived from them any manner of way, are void, and of no avail in all time coming; Reponing and Restoring *in integrum*, and *ex justitia*, the said *Andrew Fletcher*, against the same, and that no pretended Corruption of Blood, or other Penalty or Forfeiture of Honours, Dignities, Capacities, Lands, Heretages, Goods or Gear, be by the said Doom of Forfeiture incurred, any Law, Usage, or Custome to the contrair, notwithstanding. And it is hereby Declared, that this Act shall no ways fall under any Act *Salvo Jure*, to be passed in this Parliament, but is hereby Excepted therefrom. And Ordains this Act to be Printed.

XVII.

ACT for Visitation of Universities, Colledges and Schools.

July 4. 1690.



UR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, and the three Estates of Parliament, Considering how necessary it is for the advancement of Religion and Learning, and for the good of the Church, and Peace of the Kingdom, that the Universities, Colledges and Schools be provided, and served with pious, able, and qualified Professors, Principals, Regents, Masters

sters and others, bearing Office therein, well-affecte to Their Majesties, and the Established Government of Church and State: Therefore Their Majesties, with Advice of the saids three Estates of Parliament, Do Statute, Ordain, and Enact, that from this time forth, no Professors, Principals, Regents, Masters, or others bearing Office in any University, Colledge, or School within this Kingdom, be either admitted, or allowed to continue in the exercise of their saids Functions, but such as do acknowledge and profess, and shall subscribe to the Confession of Faith, Ratified and Approven by this present Parliament: and also Swear and Subscribe the Oath of Allegiance to Their Majesties; and withal shall be found to be of a pious, loyal, and peaceable Conversation, and of good and sufficient Literature and Abilities for their respective Impleymnts, and submitting to the Government of the Church, now settled by Law. And albeit it be Their Majesties undoubted Right and Prerogative, to Name Visitors, and cause Visit the foresaid Universities, Colledges and Schools; yet at this time Their Majesties are pleased to Nominate and Appoint, with Advice and Consent foresaid, the persons under-named, *viz.* The Duke of Hamilton, Earl of Argyle, Earl Crawford, Earl Marishal, Earl Morton, Earl Cassils, Earl Lothian, Earl Kintore, Viscount of Arbroath, Viscount of Stair, Lord Raib, Lord Bithingstoun, Lord Cararols, Lord Carmichael, Lord Rutbven, Master of Burghly, Master of Stair, Lord Advocat, Sir George Campbel Justice-Clerk, the Master of Forbes, Mr. Alexander ~~Smith~~ of Mersington, Mr. David Home of Crossrig, Mr. John Hamilton of Halcraig, Senators of the Colledge of Justice, Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart, Sir John Maxwell of Pollock, Sir Thomas Burnet of Liss, Sir Robert Sinclair of Stevinson, Sir George Monro of Culren, Mr. Francis Montgomery of Giffart, Mr. James Melvil of Hothill, Broddie of that ilk, Grant of that ilk, Dumber of Grange, Mr. Robert Lermons of Balcomy, Peter Hay of Naughtoun elder, Cunningham of Craigena, John Dempster of Pitliver, Drummond of Meggins, George Moncrieff of Ready elder, Sir John Hall of Dunblaw, Sir William Hamilton, Alexander Spittle of Leuchbat, John Anderson of Dowhill, Mr. James Smallat, Mr. James Rymer Minister, Mr. William Tullidaff, Mr. Gabriel Cunningham, Mr. Edward Jameson, Mr. Alexander Pitcairn, Mr. Hugh Anderson, Mr. Gilbert Ruel, Mr. Hugh Kennedy, Mr. John Law, Mr. James Kirkton, Mr. David Blair, Mr. George Campbel, Mr. George Meldrum, Mr. Alexander Forbes, Mr. William Vilant, Mr. William Mitchell, Mr. Robert Villie, Mr. James McGill, Mr. Henry Rymer, and Mr. John Oliphant, to be Visitors, to the effect underwritten, *viz.* with full Power and Commission to them, or Major part of them, hereby Declared to be their Quorum, to meet and Visit all Universities, Colledges and Schools within this Kingdom, and to take tryal of the present Professors, Principals, Regents, Masters and others bearing Office therein, according to the Qualifications and Rules above mentioned, and such as shall be found to be Erroneous, Scandalous, Negligent, Insufficient, or Disaffected to Their Majesties Government, or who shall not subscribe the Confession of Faith, Swear and Subscribe the Oath of Allegiance, and submit to the Government of the Church, now settled by Law, to purge out and remove, as also to consider the Foundations of the saids Universities, Colledges and Schools, with the Rents and Revenues thereof, and how the same have been administred and mannaged,

and to set down such Rules and Methods for the good mannagement thereof for hereafter: As likeways, for ordering the saids Universities, Colledges and Schools; and the professions and manner of Teaching therein, and all things else relating thereto, as they shall think most meet and convenient, according to the Foundations thereof, and consistent with the present Establisht Government of Church and State. And to theeffect that these Presents may be more surely execute, Their Majesties, with Advice foresaid, Do further Impower the foresaid persons, Visitors, or their *Quorum*, to appoint Committees of such numbers of their own members, as they shall think fit to Visit the several Universities, and Colledges within this Kingdom, with the Schools within the bounds to be designed to them, and that according to such Instructions and Injunctions as they shall think fit to give them: And to the effect, that upon report made by the said Committee, to the aforesaid Visitors, or their *Quorum*, they may proceed and conclude thereupon, as they shall see cause. And Their Majesties appoint the aforesaid Visitors to meet at *Edinburgh* upon the twenty third day of *July* instant, for the first diet of their meeting, with Power to them to adjourn and appoint their own meetings, to such days and places as for thereafter they shall judge convenient, and this Commission to endure ay and while Their Majesties Recall and Discharge the same.

XVII.

ACT Rescinding the Forefaulures and Fines, past since the Year 1665.

July 4. 1690.



UR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, and Three Estates of Parliament, in prosecution of the Claim of Right, and for relief of Their Majesties good Subjects, and the better settlement of the Peace, Quiet, and Tranquillity of this Kingdom, by the Tenor hereof, Declare, Statute and Ordain, That the Decreets and Doooms of Forefaulure pronounced against the Persons after-named, viz. *Robert Buntine* in *Phinnick* Paroch, *John Hart* in

West-quarter of Glasfoord, *Robert Scot* in *Shawock*, in the Paroch of *Dalserf*, *Matthew Paton* Shoe-maker in *New-milus*, *John Grier* in *Four Merk Land*, *John Grahame* Servant to *John Gordon* of *Mid-town*, *James Smith* in *Old-Lathame*, *Alexander Mcmillan* in *Carsfairn*, *James Mcmillan* in *Mardrochat*, *George McKertney* in *Blairkenny*, *John Short* in the Paroch of *Dalry*, *Cornelius Anderson* Taylor in *Air*, *Ja. Blaikwood* Servant to *John Brown* in *Phinnick* Paroch, *William Welsh* in the Paroch of *Kilpatrick*, *John McCoul*, Son to *John McCoul* in *Carsfairn*, *James Muirhead* in the Paroch of *Iron-gray*, Captain *Andrew Arnot*, Major *John McCulloch*, *Gavin Hamilton* in *Mauldissie*, in *Carlouk* Paroch, *Christopher Strang* Tennent in *Kilbride*, *John Gordon* of *Knockbreck*, *Robert Gordon* Brother to the said *John*, *John Parker Walker* in *Kilbride* Paroch, *John Ross* in *Manchline*, *James Hamilton* Tennent in *Kittimuir*, *John Sheills* in *Titwood*, Mr. *Alexander Robertson*, *John Wilson* in *Corrack*, *George Crawsfurd*

in

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in Cumnock, John Lindsay in Edinburgh, John Gordon in the Paroch of Iron-gray, Mr. Hugh McKell, Thomas Lennox, Umphray Colquhoun, Ralph Sheills Clothier in Air, William Pedan Merchant there, John Wardrop Merchant in Glasgow, Robert Mcmillan, John Wilson in the Paroch of Kilmaree, Mungo Raip in Ebandale, Collonell James Wallace, Major Joseph Learmonth, Meckelland of Barscob, Mr. John Welsh, Mr. James Smith, Patrick Liffoun in Calder, William Liffoun his Son, William Porterfield of Quarreltoun, William Muir of Caldwell, John Caldwell of Caldwell younger, Robert Ker of Kersland younger, Mr. John Cunningham of Becland, Alexander Porterfield Brother to Quarreltoun, Maxwell younger of Monreiff, McClellan of Balmagerethan, Robert Cannon of Mondrogat younger, Robert Chambers Brother to Gadgirth, Mr. Gabriel Semple, Mr. John Guthrie, Mr. Alexander Pedan, Mr. William Yetch, Mr. John Crookshanks, Patrick Mcnaught in Cumnock, Mr. John King, Mr. John Kid, Andrea Sword, Thomas Brown, John Waddel, John Clyde, James Wood, Patrick McDougall of French, Mr. William and Alexander Gordon's elder and younger of Earlstoun, Mr. William Ferguson of Kaitloch, James Gordon of Craichlay younger, Patrick Dumber younger of Machrimoir, William Gordon of Culvennan, John Bell of Whitefide, John Gibson of Auchincheyn, Gibson younger of Inghistoun, Gordon of Dundeeuch, Grier of Dalgour, Smith of Kilney, McClellan of Balmageichen, Thomas Bogle of Bogle-hole, James Baird of Dungeon-hill, Gordon of Craigie, Lennox of Irelandtown, Gordon of Bacharrow, John Fullartoun of Auchin-hae, David McCulloch, Son to Ardwell, William Whitehead of Mill-house, John Welsh of Cornie, Neilson of Gorfack, Robert MacMillan of Barscodd, Samuel McClellan his Brother, Fullartoun of Nerther-mill, George McKertney of Blacket, Gordon of Gararie, Alexander Gordon of Knockgray, Herron of Little-park, Gordon of Holm, Gordon of Overbarr, John Mcnaught of Culquhad, Patrick Murdoch, alias Laird Murdoch, Binning of Dalvennan, Major Alexander Ross, John Malcolm, Archibald Alison, James Skeen, Brother to the Laird of Skeen, John Potter, Archibald Stuart, Isabel Alison, Marion Harvie, Thomas Turnbull of Standhill, Walter Turnbull of Bewlie, John Murray, Christopher Miller, William Gogar, Robert Sangster, David White Smith in Lanerk, Gideon Weir Gun-Smith there, David Gibson there, John Wilson Writer in Lanerk, Mr. Thomas Pillans, James Laurie Writer there, Archibald Simpson there, Thomas Lauchlane there, William Ferguson there, John Semple Mason there, Thomas Inglis there, Alexander Anderson there, John Pumpbray there, John Jack in Nemphler, William Padzean Mason in Lanerk, Robert Lockhart of Birkhill, Gavin Hamilton of Hill, James Weir of Johnoshill, John Steill in Over-water-head, John Haddoway in Douglafs, James White in Dowglafs, William Falconer in Hamiltoun, Arthur Tacket there, Gavin Wotherpoon of Haddery-know, John Eastoun Portioner of Gairn-queen, Robert Good-toun Maltman in Glasgow, James Cunningham Merchant there, Isaac Blackwell Son to Thomas Blackwell there, William Riddel Feuar in Rutherglen, Robert Fleming of Auchinsin, John Hamilton Feuar of Rodgertoun, Thomas Craig Feuar in Jacktoun, John Miller younger of Long-Calderwood, John Wilson of Highfleet, Robert Stevin Feuar of Newland, John Steill of Windhill, John Cochran of Craig, James Dykes of Halburn, John Cairnduff Feuar in Jacktoun, Thomas Paton at the old Kirk of Cambushnethem, John White-

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law in Bothwell-sheils, *John Paterfon* there, *John White* of Newke, *Thomas Lin* of Blairachine, *Gilbert McIlwraith* of Dumorchie, *Thomas Mejarrew* of Barr, *John Mejarrew* of Pingerroch, *Henry Mejarroch* of Alt-Albanie, *George Meclure* of Bennan, *McIlwraith* of Auchinshour, *John McAlexander* of Dumochrein, *McMickane* Son to *McMickane* of Kilstinnian, *Allan Bowie*, Son to *Bowie* of Drumley, *Adam Philip*, *Andrew Pittilloch*, *Laurence Hay*, *Mr. Donald Cargill*, *Mr. James Boig*, *Mr. Walter Smith*, *William Thomson*, *William Cuthel*, *Patrick Foreman*, *Robert Garneik*, *David Farrie*, *James Stuart*, *Alexander Russel*, *William Murray* of Meadow-head, *Archibald Earl* of Argile, *George Arthur* of Bonahill, *Portioner* of Balwharstone, *James Ure* of Shargertoun, *Donald Connel* *Portioner* of Buchlyvie, *Thomas Russel* of Midlerig, *Edward Marisbal*, *Heretor* of Keamuir, *John Tailor* elder in Holehouse, *John Shaw*, Son to *John Shaw* of Easter Green-hill, *George Mochrie* *Fiar* of Stone-rig, *Thomas Ferguson* of Finnarts, *William Harvie* in Lanerk, *Christian Fife*, *Robert Gray* English-man, *James Robertson*, *John Finlay*, *William Cochran*, *Samuel Greirson* of Dalgowar, *William Greirson* of Lochquharrie, *James Welsh* of Little-Clowden, *John Brown* *Heretor* in Newtoun, *Henry McCulloch* of Barholm, *Anthony Mackie* of Cloncaird, *Hay* of Arriallan, *Andrew Martine* of Little-arries, *Fullertoun* of Senwick, *Malliday* of Mayfield, *Mr. Thomas Verner* Minister, *Mr. Samuel Arnot* Minister, *George Gordon* second Son to Holm, *Alexander Mcnaught* younger of Over-toun, *Crichton* of Hole of Balquhassie, *Alexander Hunter* of Calquhassen, *Alexander Mackie* of Drumbowie, *Alexander Hume* *Portioner* of Hume, *Cunninghame* of Montgreenan, *William Lawrie* of Blackwood, *John Menzies* of Dalquhairn, *Robert Hamilton* Brother to the Laird of Prestoun, *William Boig* in Auchinreoch in Campsie Paroch, *John Russel* *Portioner* of East-field, *Gavin Paterfon* *Fear* in Bothwell-sheils, *Robert Russel* of Windie-edge, *Mr. Thomas Hamilton* of Raith, *James Hamilton* of Park-head, *James Maxwell* of Williamswood, *John Maxwell* *Portioner* of Boigtoun, *Robert Lockhart* of Bank-head, *Andrew Brown* of Duncanzeman, *Mr. Matthew Campbell* of Water-house, *James Brown* in New-milns, *John Paterfon* in Daldilling, *Adam Reid* in Mauchline, *John Craufurd* of Torshaw, *John Wilson* younger of Lindseyhill, *Mr. John Halbert*, *James Mcneillie* of Auchnairn, *Collonel John Burns*, *Robert Hamilton* of Monkland, *Edward Aitkin*, *Mr. John Dick*, Son to *David Dick* *Writer* in Edinburgh, *John Whitelaw*, *Arthur Bruce*, *William Cochran*, *George Martine*, sometimes *Nottar* and *Reader* at Dalley, *John Ker Wright*, sometime in the Paroch of Hunnum, *James Muir* at the Cross-foord-Boat, *Henry Hall* of Haugh-head, *Mr. John Menzies* of Winter-cleugh, or Hangingshaw, *Calderhead* younger of Windie-edge, *Henry Boswell* *Portioner* of Dunsfystoun, *Robert Steill* *Portioner* of Stain, *John Meek* *Portioner* of Hinselwood, *James Howison* Maltman in Lanerk, *John Cochran* of Water-side, *John Paton* of Meadow-head, called *Captain Paton*, *Thomas Herknefs* in Locherbane, *Andrew Clark* sometime in Lead-hills, in Craufurd Paroch, *Samuel McKewin* in Glencairn Paroch, *James Nicol* in Peebles-shire, *William young* in Lanerk-shire, *John Hutchison* *Portioner* of Newbottle, *John Semple*, *John Watt*, *Gabriel Thomson*, *George Jackson*, *Thomas Wood*, *James Grahame*, *Thomas Robertson*, *Mr. Robert Bailie* of Jerriswood, *Walter* sometime *Earl* of Tarras, *Robert Miller* in the Paroch

roch of Rutherglen, Robert Pollock Shoemaker in Glasgow, Thomas Kennedy of Grange, John Porterfield of Donchill, John Mackie of Larga, John Russel of Catcraig, John Russel of Arnes, John Mcquharrie, James Smith, James Lawson, Alexander Wood, Alexander Vallance, James Kirkwood, Sir John Cochran of Ochiltree, Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart, George Pringle of Torwoodlie, Mr. Robert Martine late Clerk to the Justice Court, Mr. Robert Furguson, sometime Chaplain to the Earl of Shaftsbury, Thomas Stuart of Cultness, Sir Hugh Campbel Elder of Cefnock, Sir George Campbel younger thereof; George Lord Melvill, David Montgomery of Langshaw; Richard Rumbold Englishman, David Stuart, Son to Thomas Stuart of Cultness, Mr. William Spence, Servant to the late Earl of Argile; William Denholm of West-sheils, James Stuart Advocat, Mr. Gilbert Eliot, Thomas Stodhart, James Wilkison, Matthew Bryce, Archibald Campbel, David Law, Gavin Russel, Mr. Thomas Archer Preacher, Mr. Charles Campbel, Son to the late Earl of Argile, Archibald Campbel, Son to Lord Neil Campbel, Mr. John Campbel, Son to the Earl of Argile, John Nisbet, called of Hardhill, Andrew Fletcher of Saltoun, Sir Duncan Campbel of Auchinbreck, Donald Campbel of Barbreck, John Campbel younger of Nelfort, John Campbel of Knapp, Mr. Alexander Campbel Advocat, Dougal Campbel of Kilberrie younger, the deceast Alexander Mcmillan of Drummore, Donald Meneill of Creir, Duncan Campbel of Corridel, Alexander Campbel of Ortar, Major Henderson, Captain John Fullartoun, Mr. George Withart Preacher, Mr. Alexander Hastie, Robert Elphinstoun of Lapness, Captain John Henry, Patrick Campbel, Son to Mr. John Campbel, called Black-Patrick, Patrick McArthur of Inchriche, Archibald McKilvernock of Oab, Iver Meiver, alias Campbel of Arshheish, the deceast Dougal Meavill of Dimardrie, Neil Campbel of Even-Achan, Campbel of Kildalvine, **Ket of Kerland younger, John Campbel** of Dargachie, Robert Campbel his Brother, Alexander McArthur, Captain to the late Argile, Colin and Duncan Campbels elder and younger of Allangreig, James sometime Duke of Buccleugh and Monmouth, Donald campbel of Belnabbie, Archibald campbel of Dana, Duncan campbel of Culgastro, Angus McLaughlane of Barnagade, Allan McLaughlane of Dunnad, Colin campbel of Blairintibert; the deceast Donald Campbel of Drumfine, Donald Campbel of Oab, Duncan Campbel elder of Drumfine, Angus Campbel of Daltoune, John Campbel of Ulva, Alexander Lamont of Monydrynan, John Campbel of Ardarrich, John Mcchinnic of Invernydane, Alexander McClunie of Kearnlochlean, Archibald Mophinnie of Drip, Alexander Campbel younger of Sonarathan, James Wilson in Meß-head of Lochquinnock, John Anderson younger of Westertoun, James Boyd, called Mr. James Kenwick Presenter, Mr. James Renwick a Preacher, Mr. Gabriel Maxwell Minister, Andrew Martine of Little-garies, Andrew Meik in Carnwath Paroch, John Stuart, Son to James Stuart in Drumby, Nicolas Cochran Portioner of Melroß, John Cochran of Chappel, Robert Fullartoun of Bennels, John Wilson, Mr. Thomas Patane, Archibald Simpson, Alexander Anderson, John Semple, William Padzean, Thomas Inglis, Thomas Lauchlane, William Ferguson, Alexander Brown, Gideon West, James Howison, James Algeir in Kennets-head, **Park in the Shire of Renfrew,** John Hutchison of Harlaw, Captain James Wilkare. And generally all and whatsoever Decrets and Dooms of Forfeitures given and pronounced against any of the Subjects of this Kingdom, either by the High

Court of Parliament, or Ordinary, or Circuit-Courts of Justiciary, or any other Court or Commission, from the first of *January* One thousand six hundred sixty five, to the fifth day of *November* One thousand six hundred eighty eighth, with all Escheats fallen upon the Ground of the said Forefaultures, since the said day, are, and shall be void, and of no avail, force, strength, nor effect, in all time coming; Rescinding and Reducing the same for ever, except the Decrees of Forefaulture pronounced against Patrick Roy Megregor, Patrick Drummond, Alaster More M'gregor, John Mintoish and Philip Standfield: And in like-manner, all and sundry Infeftments, Charters, Precepts, Instruments of Seafin, Presentations, and other Rights whatsoever, of Lands, Heretages, Teinds and Possessions, made, and granted, and proceeding upon the said Forefaultures and Hornings, to, and in favours of whatsoever persons, mediately, or immediatly, with all Decrees and Sentences given and pronounced by any Judges consequent, depending upon the saids Forefaultures and Hornings, are void and null from the beginning, and of no force, strength, nor effect; and that without any special Process of Reduction, or other Declarator to follow thereupon. Declaring this Present Act als sufficient to all Parties concerned, as if the saids Sentences of Forefaultures and Hornings, with the saids Charters, Dispositions, and other Rights and Titles whatsoever, with the Decrees and Sentences following thereupon were specially and orderly Retreated and Reduced, and as all Parties having Interest had been specially called thereto. Likeas, Their Majesties, and three Estates, Rehabilitats, Reintegrats, and Restores so many of the saids Persons as are living, and the memory of them who are deceased, their Heirs, Successors and Posterity, to their Goods, Fame, and Worldly Honour, and to use all lawful Acts and Deeds in Judgment, and out with the famine; and to all and sundry their Lands, Heretages, Tacks, Steadings, Debts and Possessions whatsoever, which they, or any of them had the time of the leading of the saids Process against them. Declaring always hereby, that where the Debtors of the Forefault Persons have made payment *bona fide*, upon distress to Donatars, or others having Right from them; such Debtors are hereby fully Exonerated and Discharged, allowing to the Party Forefaulted, recourse against the Donatar allanerly. And also, Their Majesties, and Three Estates, Decern and Declare, that the Children of the Persons Forefaulted since the said first day of *January* One thousand six hundred sixty five, are, and shall be habile to enjoy, brook and claim all Rights pertaining, or that may righteously pertain to them; And that all the Deeds granted by any of the Persons Forefaulted, to any others of their Estate, Real, or Personal, or any part thereof, be als valid as if they had not incurred the saids Sentences. Declaring it lawful to the Persons Forefaulted, and their Children, to succeed to their Predecessors by Brieves, or otherways, notwithstanding of the saids Doods of Forefaulture, which are hereby Ordained to be buried in perpetual Oblivion. And further, Their Majesties, and three Estates, Ordain the persons Forefaulted, and the Heirs of them who are deceased, to be fully Re-possessed to their Lands, Teinds, Heretages, Tacks, or Possessions, whereof they or their Predecessors were in Possession the time when they were challenged for the deeds whereupon the Forefaultures followed, with full Right and Access to all bygones since the Term of *Martimass*, 1688, *inclusiv*, with all other bygones, yet resting unplighted in the Tennents hands;

hands: As likewise, to all bygones whatsomever, intrometted with by any Donatar, or his Assigneys, in the case of special Reasons, and Acts to be past thereanent, in manner after-mentioned. Likeas, Their Majesties with Advice and Consent of the saids Estates, Do Discharge all Fines yet unpaid, which were imposed by Sentences from the first of *January* one thousand six hundred sixty five, to the fifth of *November* one thousand six hundred eighty eight, upon any person or persons, for Church irregularities, or Non-conformities, or refusing of Publick Bonds, Subscriptions and Oaths, or for not obeying Acts, Proclamations, or Orders thereanent, Refetting of, or Converfing with Rebels, for the causes foresaids, refusing to Depone on Lybels against themselves, in Capital Caices, albeit restricted to Arbitrary Punishment, and any Bonds granted for these Fines, with all Hornings, Denunciations, and Intercommunings, Given, Pronounced, and Issued forth in Parliament, or by any other Court, or Commission, against any persons, for the saids Causes: And Remits to the Commission appointed by this Act, to Consider the Grounds of Repetition, of such of the saids Fines as are already payed to Donatars, or others having Right from them, and other privat Parties. And it is hereby Declared, that it shall be leifume to any of the saids persons, or parties Forefeited, who are hereby Restored, who have componed either by themselves, or others, with any Donatars, or others for their Forefeitures, or Escheats following upon the Grounds of the saids Forefeitures; to repeat from the saids Donatars, and others, and their Heirs and Successors, all and whatsomever sums of Money, payed for the said Compositions, and that all Bonds and other Securities given for payment of the said Compositions for Forefeitures, and Escheats following on the Grounds thereof, and not yet payed, nor the sums uplifted, are, and shall be for hereafter null and void; Excepting always herefrom, the Bond granted by *James Weir*, and others to the Earl of *Airly*, for a Competition of the said *James Weir* his Forefeiture, to which Bond the Lord *Rutherford* has Right, without prejudice to the Forefeited person, Debitor in the Bond, to have Repetition and Recourse against the Donatar, or any Assigney from him, without onerous Causes. And Their Majesties, with Consent foresaid, Declares, that the saids Donatars and others, and their foresaids, are, and shall be lyable to refund the said sums so payed, and give back the saids Bonds and Securities to the Parties concerned. Declaring likewise, all Rights of such persons, who have Componed and Acquired Rights of Forefeitry, Fines, Escheats, and others foresaids, by Warrant, and Commission from, and to the behove of the persons Forefeited, Fined, or Denounced, or their apparent Heirs, or nearest of Kin, or by Warrant and Commission of the Relations of Minors, for their behoves, to be good and valid; Which persons are hereby understood, not to be defrauded of the Money laid out by them, but are to be payed with Deduction of their Intromissions, and are to retain the Rights acquired by them, for Security thereof, they always restricting their Possession by vertue of the same, to the payment of the Annualrents of the said Compositions. And because there is no reason, that the foresaid persons Forefeited, and thereby dispossessed of their Estates, should be lyable to pay Annualrents to their Creditors, during their being dispossessed; (Excepting always such persons as upon special Acts shall obtain Repetition of their bygone Rents.) Therefore Their Majesties, with Consent foresaid, do Remit to the Commission appointed by

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this Act, to Consider how far the saids Forefeited persons ought to be Liberat of their bygone Annualrents, during the time foresaid : As also, if their Cautioners who were not Forefeited, ought to be liberat of the said Annualrents at the hands of the Creditors, and what time hereafter shall be allowed to the saids Forefeited persons and their Cautioners, for making payment of the principal sums, and bygone Annualrents, during which time, Diligence at the instance of the Creditors is to be *superceded*; And if the Diligence to be *superceded* shall be only personal : Moreover Their Majesties and Estates of Parliament, by thir Presents, freely Remit and Discharge all Unlaws, Penalties and Escheats, Adjudged in the Justice Court, or other Courts, and all sums of Money that may be asked for Contravention of any Bond or Act, on the accounts abovementioned, made to the two late Kings, since the said first day of *January* one thousand six hundred sixty and five, either from the Principals, or their Cautioners, which are yet resting unuplifted. And seeing many of the Leidges were Spuilzied and Plundered without any previous Sentence, and Bonds and other Rights were extorted, or exacted from them through fear and terror ; Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent foresaid, Ordains the Creditors, or others having Right, to deliver up to the Debtors, all Bonds, and other Rights extorted or exacted upon the accompts foresaid, and where the Bonds are Registrat, to grant Discharges thereof, bearing a Clause of Registrati-on, and that betwixt and the first of *November* next, under the pain of the double of the Penalty in the Bond, to be decerned against them, without any modification, in case the Bonds be found to have been extorted, or exacted in manner foresaid, and insisted for, or not delivered up to the Debtors therein. And likeways, Ordains the Clerks of the Privy Council, and the Clerks of any other Courts, General Receivers, and others who have in their hands, Bonds which were extorted, or exacted on the accompts foresaid, to deliver up the same to the Debtors, if they be required ; And allows the foresaid persons, Spuilzied and plundered, to pursue for Repetition of the Damages and Spuilzies, on the accompts foresaid, for which Bonds were not granted, either before the Commission appointed by this Act, or the Judge ordinary as they please ; And appoints the Lords of Session upon probable grounds, to grant Suspension of any Charges to be given on the foresaid Bonds, without Caution or Consignation, and that *gratis* without payment of any Dues. And Their Majesties and Estates of Parliament, being willing that this present Act be inviolably and irrevockably kepted, Ordains the same and whole Clauses thereof, to be interpret by all Judges and Ministers of the Law, in the most extensive Sense and Construction the words can bear, in favours of the persons Forfeited, Fined, Denounced, or otherways Lessed, as said is. And forasmuch as since the Intening of the saids Proseses of Forefeitures, and Fines, and since the Denunciation of some of the saids persons to the Horn, or their being Charged upon Bonds to enter in Waired, or to depart off the Realm, or that for other necessary and probable Causes, they were absent, or forth of the Realm, and had not free access to compear, for Pursuit and Defence of their Actions, sundry Proseses are led, and Decrets given, and other Proceedings, had not only against themselves, but also against the Minors who were in their Tutorry and Curatory, to their great prejudice and hurt ; Therefore Their Majesties and Estates of Parliament, for Re-

meid thereof; Do hereby Repone the saids persons to their Lawful Defences; and do allow the probability and necessity of their said absence to be Tried, either by way of Suspension, Exception, or Reply in the first Instance, but any further Process, or Summons of Reduction, and also for Reparation of Losses sustained by falling, or running of Wairds, Non-entries, and other Casualties, or of shorter Prescriptions, through absence of the persons, when forced by the severities foresaid, to flee the Countrey and withdraw. Their Majesties with Advice and Consent foresaid, hereby Repones and Restores them against such Casualties, fallen during their absence, which they might have prevented, if they had been present: Declaring, That as to the Casualties fallen before their absence, the years of their absence shall be discounted, both as to the Casualties, and as to the said shorter Prescriptions: Attour Their Majesties Considering, that the Wives, or Relicts of several of the persons abovementioned, who had Right to the Joyntures out of their Husbands Estates, were prevailed upon by Donatars and others, in respect they wanted Confirmations, to assign and make over their Joyntures to, and in favours of the saids Donatars, and others deriving Right from them, upon their getting Security for a lesser Liferent out of their Husbands Estates, from the Donatars, and others having Right from them, or in regard foresaid, for some other cause, no ways adequat to the value of their Liferent: Therefore Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent foresaid, Declares all such Bargains void and null, and hereby Repones and Restores the Relicts to their former Joyntures, Assigned and made over, as said is, they always resounding to the Donatars, and others deriving Right from them, after Compt and Reckoning, whatever was given them in lieu of their saids Joyntures. And it is hereby Declared, that this present Act shall be als valid, and effectual to all others our Leidges Forefeited, Fined, or otherways Lesed, as aforesaid, from the said first day of January, one thousand six hundred sixty five, to the fifth day of November, one thousand six hundred eighty eight, and not here Named, as if they had been particularly here insert: Declaring likewise, that this present Act is without prejudice of any who have been Forefeited, Fined, or otherways Lesed in manner, and upon the Grounds foresaid, in the Reign of King Charles the Second, before the year one thousand six hundred sixty five, to bring in their Processes, or particular Acts before the Parliament, or such as they shall appoint for that effect, and to crave and receive Redresses according to the merit of their Causes, as accords of the Law: And further, but prejudice of any of the persons particularly, or generally above-mentioned, who are Restored by this present Act, to bring in particular Acts of Parliament, Rescinding the Decrees of Forefeiture, past against them upon such special Grounds of Nullities and Injustice as they can instruct, and that both for Restitution *per modum justitie*, and Repetition of all bygoness, either before the Parliament it self, or such as they shall appoint for that effect. And Their Majesties with Advice and Consent of the saids Estates, Do hereby Dissolve from the Crown and Patrimony thereof, any of the Estates belonging to the said Forefeit persons, which were Annexed to the Crown since the year one thousand six hundred sixty five: And for the full and more effectual Redress, and Restauration of persons Forefeited and Fined, whether here pecially insert or not; And for the Repetition of Compositions and sums

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of Money payed by them, or by any others Their Majesties Leidges, as aforesaid; And to the effect that all to whom the benefit of this Act is competent, and who finds it necessary for them to apply, may have the benefit thereof applied to them: As also, that the Claimes and Pretences of all Donatars and their singular Successors, for onerous Causes may be Cognosced upon, Tryed, Discusst and Determined in Parliament. Their Majesties with special Advice and Consent of the three Estates, Do Nominate and Appoint the Persons after-named, as a Commission of Parliament, *viz.* The Earls of *Craford*, *Mortoun* and *Leven*, the Viscount of *Kennuirc*, the Lords *Carmichael* and *Ruthven*, Sir *Robert Sinclair* of *Stevenson*, *William McDowal* of *Garthland*, *Thomas Dumbur* of *Grange*, *Duncan Forbes* of *Colloden*, *John Dempster* of *Pitliver*, and *Hugh McGuffock* of *Rusco*, Sir *John Hall* Lord Provost of *Edinburgh*, *Alexander Spittle* of *Leuchat*, Commissioner for *Innerkeithing*, Mr. *James Smollet*, Commissioner for *Dumbartoun*, Mr. *Robert Cleland*, Commissioner for *Anstruther-vester*, Mr. *John Boswel* for *Sanguhar*, and Sir *William Hamilton* Commissioner for the *Queensferry*, to meet at the High-Town-Counsel-House of *Edinburgh*, the first Tuesday after the Adjournment of this Session of Parliament, at ten a Clock in the forenoon, and thereafter upon such days, and at such times as they shall think fit to appoint, and any seven of them to be a *Quorum*; With full Power to the said Commission, or their *Quorum*, to receive the Claimes and Alledgances of all persons, to whom the benefit of this Act is competent, or who may be otherways therein concerned, and upon Citation of all parties having Interest therein, to hear and Discusst their Claims and Alledgances; and for that effect to issue Citations, and to take all Tryal for Verifying the saids Claims, and to prepare and report their Judgement thereanent, to the next Session of this, or any other ensuing Parliament: And specially, but prejudice of the generality foresaid, Their Majesties with Consent foresaid, do Remit to them to consider the Cases after-mentioned, *viz.* Of Mr. *Francis Montgomery* of *Giffan*, anent the Lands of *Hillbea*, of the Laird of *Grant*, anent the Fine of *Broddie* of *Leithine*, of Sir *John Hall*, anent the Laird of *Broddie's* Fine, of Mr. *Roderick Mckenzie* younger *Advocat*, anent the Forfeiture of *Dalvennan*, of *Charles Oliphant* of *Langtoun*, anent the Forfeiture of *Patrick Listoun*, of *John Ferguson* of *Donaltoun*, anent the Forfeiture of *McCulloch* of *Barholm*, of the Laird of *Orbistoun* and *William Hamilton* of *Wishaw*, anent the Forfeiture of *Munkland*, of *Hugh Steinstoun*, anent the Forfeiture of *Montgrenand*, the case of the Earl of *Belcarras*, anent the refounding of the Composition payed to him for the Forfeiture of *Denholm* of *Westshiels*, of the Earl of *Glencairn*, anent the Forefeitures gited in his favours, the case of *Andrew Mcmillen* of *Craignell* and his Heirs, against *Hugh Wallace* of *Inglestoun*, of *Hugh Kennedy* younger of *Armillan*, concerning *Thomas Ferguson* and Captain *William Seton*, and the Case of *John Anderson* of *Dowhill*, anent the Fine of ten thousand Merks, which he was necessitat upon a Sentence to pay to the Donatar, for the escape of *Thomas Blackwell* out of the Tolbooth of *Glasgow*; to hear the Parties concerned, and to Report, as said is. Declaring lastly, That this present Act, nor no part of it shall be any ways invalidat by the Act *Salvo Jure*, to be past in this present Parliament.

XIX.

ACT of Dissolution of Lands Annexed to the Crown, in the Reign of King James.

July 19, 1690.

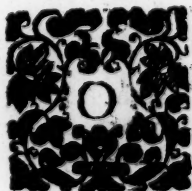


UR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY Considering, that during the Reign of the late King *James*, there were several persons Forfeited, and their Estates and Lands, by the 42 *Act* of His first Parliament, in the year 1685. annexed to the Crown, and that by the Claim of Right it is expressly provided; that all such Forfeitures should be considered, and the parties lesed Redressed; and Their Majesties being most willing on Their parts, that the said Redress should proceed in the most effectual manner. Therefore, and in order to the said Restitution, Their Majesties with Advice and Consent of the saids three Estates, Have Dissolved, and hereby Dissolves, all Estates and Lands from the Crown, and Patrimony thereof, that have been Forefeited, and annexed in the Reign of the said late King *James*, annulling and making void all Acts of Annexation thereof, with all other Acts of Annexation, and all Clauses and Conditions thereincontained, in so far as they are inconsistent herewith in any sort. And Their Majesties with consent foresaid, Find, Decern and Declare, That this present Act of Dissolution, proceeding on the Claim of Right, and for doing Justice in manner therein provided, Doth fully satisfie all Clauses, Conditions and Qualifications contained in any former Act of Annexation, and that it shall have the Force, Strength and Effect of a General Law, and Act of Parliament, and shall be als valid and effectual, either to the saids persons Forfeited, or to any others, who with their consent, have either already obtained, or shall hereafter obtain the Gifts of the saids Forfeitures, as if their Names and Estates were here particularly expressed, and as if this Dissolution had been made with all the Reasons and Formalities prescribed by the Law and Acts of Parliament, before the granting of the saids Gifts, in the most exact manner, whereanent, and against all Defects, and Exceptions whatsoever: Their Majesties with Consent foresaid, have hereby dispensed, and dispenses for ever, Calling, Annulling, and making void all Laws and Customes contrary, or that can be construed to be contrary hereto.

XX.

ACT Anent the Sale of Bankrupts Lands.

July 19, 1690.



UR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, and the Estates of Parliament, Considering, that by the 17th Act, 3d Parliament, K. Charles Second, Entituled, *Act concerning the Sale of Bankrupts Lands*, It is Statute, that the Lords of Session shall Commissionat persons to sell the Lands and Estates of Bankrupts, with consent of the Debitor, where there is a Legal Reversion competent to him, or without his consent, where there is no Legal, where-

by the said useful Act is made ineffectual, no person being willing to Dispose other Mens Lands, neither will the Bankrupt ever consent with any such Person. For remeid whereof, Their Majesties, with consent of the saids Estates, Statute, Enact, and Declare, that the Buyers of Bankrupts Estates shall have Right thereto by the Decreet of Sale, to be pronounced by the Lords, Adjudging the Lands Sold to the Buyer, for the price Decerned, and that the Buyer shall thereupon be Infeft in the same way, as upon other Adjudications, and that the Sale may proceed so soon as it shall be found that the Debitor is Bankrupt, and utterly Insolvent, whether the Legal be expired or not : And that if no Buyer be found at the Rate determined by the Lords, it shall be leifume to the saids Lords to divide the Lands and other Rights amongst the Creditors, according to their several Rights and Diligences. And because the Sale may be obstructed by Donatars of Liferent-Escheat, the saids Lords are hereby impowered to determine the Price and Value of the saids Life-rent Escheats, and to sell Lands for the price thereof, according as the saids Rights shall be found to have preference.

XXI.

ACT anent Murthering of Children.

July 19. 1690.



UR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, Considering the frequent Murthers that have or may be committed upon innocent Infants, whose Mothers do conceal their being with Child, and do not call for necessary assistance in the Birth, whereby the newborn Child may be easily Stifled, or being left exposed in the condition it comes to the World, it must quickly perish. For preventing whereof, Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, do Statute, Enact, and Declare, that if any Woman shall conceal her being with Child during the whole space, and shall not call for, and make use of help and assistance in the Birth, the Child being found dead, or a-missing, the Mother shall be holden and repute the Murtherer of her own Child : And Ordains all Criminal Judges to sustain such Process, and the Libel being Remitted to the knowledge of an Inquest, it shall be sufficient ground for them to return their Verdict, finding the Libel proven, and the Mother guilty of Murther, tho there be no appearance of Wound or Bruise upon the Body of the Child. And Ordains this Act to be Printed and Published at the Mercat-Crosses of the Head Burghs of the several Shires, and to be Read in all the Paroch-Churches, by the Reader of the Paroch.

XXII.

ACT Discharging the Yule Vacance.

July 19. 1690.



HE King and Queens Majesties Considering, that the keeping of the Yule Vacance hath been a great interruption to the course of Justice in this Kingdom, to the hinderance and heavy prejudice of the Leidges thereof. Therefore They with, and by the Advice of the Estates of Parliament, have Discharged, and simply Discharges the foresaid Yule Vacance, and all observation thereof in time coming ; and Rescinds and Annuls all Acts, Statutes, Warrands, and

and Ordinances whatsoever, granted any time heretofore, for keeping of the said *Tule* Vacance, with all custom or observation thereof, and Finds and Declares the same to be extinct, void, and of no force nor effect in time coming. And Ordains the Court and Session of the Colledge of Justice, and Senators and Members thereof, to Conveen and Sit, for the Administration of Justice, without any interruption by the foresaid *Tule* Vacance, from the first day of *November*, to the last of *February* *inclusivè* yearly. And Ordains the saids Senators, and remanent Members of the Colledge of Justice, to rise the said last day of *February*, and to conveen and sit down again, for Administration of Justice to the Leidges, the first day of *June* yearly, and to rise the last day of *July* next thereafter *inclusivè*. And also Ordains the whole remanent Judges of Interior Courts within the Kingdom, to proceed in the Administration of Justice within their several Jurisdictions, without any respect to the said *Tule* Vacance, and without any Interruption or Vacation by the same *Tule* Vacance, notwithstanding of any bygone Custom of Observation of the said *Tule* Vacance, seing the samine is now Discharged in manner foresaid.

XXIII.

ACT Concerning Patronages.

July 19. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Maries, Considering that the power of presenting Ministers, to vacant Churches of late exercised by Patrons, hath been greatly abused, and is inconvenient to be continued in this Realm, Do therefore, with the Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, hereby Discharge, Cass, Annul, and make void, the aforesaid Power, heretofore exercised by any Patron, of presenting Ministers to any Kirk now Vacant, or

that shall hereafter happen to Vaik within this Kingdom, with all exercise of the said Power: And also all Rights, Gifts and Insestments, Acts, Statutes, and Customes, in so far as they may be extended, or understood, to establish the said Right of Presentation; but prejudice alwayes, of such Ministers as are duly entred by the foresaid Presentations (while in use) their Right to the Manse, Gleib, Benefice, Stipend, and other Profits, of their respective Churches, as accords: And but prejudice to the Patrons, of their right to imploy the vacant Stipends, on pious uses, within the respective Paroches, except where the Patron is Popish, in which case he is to imploy the same on pious uses, by the advice and appointment of the Presbytery; and in case the Patron shall fail in applying the vacant Stipend for the uses foresaid, that he shall lose his right of Administration of the vacant Stipend, for that and the next vacancy, and the same shall be disposed on by the Presbytry, to the uses foresaid; Excepting alwayes the vacant Stipends, within the bounds of the Synod of *Argyle*: And to the effect, the

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calling and entring Ministers in all time coming, may be orderly and regularly performed, Their Majesties, with Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Do Statute and Declare, That in case of the vacancy of any particular Church, and for supplying the same with a Minister, the Heretors of the said Paroch (being Protestants) and the Elders, are to name and propose the person to the whole Congregation, to be either approven, or disapproven by them; and if they disapprove, that the disapprovers give in their Reasons, to the effect the affair may be cognosed upon by the Presbytry of the bounds, at whose Judgment, and by whose determination the Calling, and Entry of a particular Minister, is to be ordered and concluded: And it is hereby Enacted, That if application be not made by the Eldership, and Heretors of the Paroch, to the Presbytry, for the call and choise of a Minister, within the space of six Moneths, after the vacancy, that then the Presbytry may proceed to provide the said Paroch, and plant a Minister in the Church, *tanquam jure devoluto*. It is always hereby Declared, That this Act shall be but prejudice of the calling of Ministers, to Royal Burghs by the Magistrates, Town-Council, and Kirk-Session of the Burgh, where there is no Landward Paroch, as they have been in use before the year 1660. And where there is a considerable part of the Paroch in Landward, that the Call shall be by the Magistrates, Town-Council, Kirk-Session, and the Heretors of the Landward Paroch. And in lieu and recompense of the said Right of Presentation, hereby taken away; Their Majesties with Advice and Consent foresaid, Statute and Ordain, the Heretors, and Liferenters of each Paroch, and the Town-Councils for the Burgh, to pay to the said Patrons, betwixt and *Martinmas* next, the sum of six hundred merks, proportionally effeiring to their valued Rents in the said Paroch, *viz.* two parts by the Heretors, and a third part by the Liferenters, deducing always the Patrons own part, effeiring to his proportion as an Heretor, and that upon the said Patron his granting a sufficient and formal Renunciation of the said right of Presentation, in favours of the saids Heretors, Town-Council for the Burgh, and Kirk-Session. And it is hereby Declared, That as to the Paroches, to which Their Majesties have Right to present, upon payment of the said six hundred merks to the Clerk of the Thesaurry, Their Majesties shall be fully denuded of Their Right of Presentation, as to that Paroch; and as to other Patrons, if they refuse to accept the said six hundred merks, the same is to be consigned in the hands of a responsal person in the paroch, upon the hazard of the Consigners, not to be given up to the Patron, until he grant the said Renunciation; allowing in the mean time, the Heretors, and Kirk-Session, to call the Minister, conform to this Act; And Ordains Letters of Horning to be direct at the Instance of the Patron, against the Heretors and others, who shall not make payment of the said six hundred merks, after the said term of *Martinmas* next; and likewise at the Instance of the Heretors, and others willing to pay, against these who are unwilling: and in case the Patron be unwilling, to accept the said sum, or the Heretors and others aforesaid, unwilling to pay, Ordains Letters of Horning to be direct at the instance of Their Majesties Sollicitor, against either of them. And further, Their Majesties with Advice and Consent foresaid, Statute, Enact, and Declare, That the Right of the Teinds of the saids Paroches, which

which are not Heretably Disposed, shall by vertue of this present Act, belong to the said Patrons, with the burden always of the Ministers Stipends, Tacks, and Prorogations, already granted of the said Teinds, and of such augmentations of Stipends, future Prorogations, and Erections of new Kirks, as shall be found just and expedient, providing the said Patrons, getting right to the Teinds, by vertue of this present Act, and who had no right thereto of before, shall be; Likeas, They are hereby obliged to sell to each Heretor the Teinds of his own Lands, at the rate of six years purchase, as the same shall be valued by a Commission, for Valuation of Teinds: And whereas there are certain Lands and Annualrents holden of the said Benefices, and Beneficed persons, from which the Patrons might have some benefit arising to them; It is hereby Ordained, That the Right of Superiority of the saids Lands and Annualrents, shall belong to Their Majesties in all time coming, with all the whole Casualties and Emoluments thereof, notwithstanding of any former Act of Parliament in the contrair; Reserving notwithstanding to the Patrons, the Feu-farms, and Feu-mails of the said Superiorities, ay and while they receive payment and satisfaction from Their Majesties, of the price thereof, at the rate of 1000 merks for each Chalder of Victual over-head, and for each hundred merks of Feu-mail, except where the said Feu-farms are a part of the Ministers modified Stipend, or where the Ministers is, and has been in possession thereof by the space of ten years, or where he has the full Benefice, in which cases they are to be irredeemable. Excepting likewise from this Act the Superiorities belonging to the Deanry of *Hamilton*, and the Provostry of *Boithwell*, whereunto the Duke of *Hamilton* has Right, which are no ways hereby prejudged.

XXIV.

ACT concerning Vacant Stipends in the Synod of Argile.

July 19. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, out of Their Royal Care and Zeal for the Reformed Religion within this Kingdom, Taking to Their serious Consideration, the great Mercies of Almighty God towards them, in Settling Their just Right and Government in this Their Antient Kingdom, and being desirous to improve these Mercies to the Glory of God, and Honour of

his great Name, Doth therefore, with Advice and Consent of the three Estates of Parliament, Statute and Ordain, That all the Vacant Benefices and Stipends, belonging to the severall Kirks, lying within the bounds of the Synod of *Argile*, that either now, or shall hereafter Vaick, within the bounds of the said Synod in all time coming, shall be applyed for Training up of Youths at Schools, and Colledges, as a necessary mean for Planting and Propagating the Gospel in these places, and for introducing Civility, and bringing that Countrey to good Order, and for other Pious Uses, that shall occur within the bounds of the said Synod, there being now more than ever, in that place great need of Preachers: And further Statutes and Ordains, That the foresaid Vacant Stipends, that either now, or shall here-

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after Vaick within the saids bounds, shall be uplifted from the respective Heretors and Tennents lyable in payment of the same, by a Collector, or Collectors, to be Nominat by the said Synod, who are hereby Impowered to give Warrant and Commission to any whom they shall Nominat and Appoint, to Collect the same, and who shall be Comptable to them, or any whom they shall appoint to receive in the same from them; and which sums of Money so to be uplifted and received, is hereby appointed to be applied, for the uses foresaid, at the sight and by the Direction of the said Synod, with consent of the Heretors; and with power to the said Synod, with Consent foresaid, to do all and sundry other things needful for making the Premisses effectual, for the ends foresaid; and that notwithstanding of any former Act of Parliament prejudicial hereto, or inconsistent therewith in any sort.

XXV.

ACT against Profaneness:

July 19. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, and three Estates of Parliament, Considering how much it concerns the Honour and Glory of God, and Peace, Welfare, and Prosperity of the Kingdom, that all Vice and Profaneness be punished and suppressed, and Vertue and Godliness encouraged; Do therefore with Advice and Consent of the three Estates of Parliament, Revive, Renew and Confirm, all Laws and Acts of Parliament made of before, against Cursing, swearing, Drunkenness, Fornication and Uncleaness, Profanation of the Lords Day, and Mocking and Reproaching of Religion, and the Exercises thereof, and particularly the Act dated the eleventh of September, 1672. years, Entituled, *Act against Profaneness*, with the whole Acts therein mentioned, and manner of Execution therein prescribed; Requiring, likeas Their Majesties hereby peremptorly Require all Magistrates, Officers, and others concerned, to put the saids Acts to exact and punctual Execution, with all care and diligence, as they will be answerable.

XXVI.

ACT anent the Confirmation of Testaments.

July 19. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, and three Estates of Parliament, Considering the great Vexation occasioned to Their Majesties Leidges, by Commissars and their Clerks, Fiscals and Officers, Charging them to Confirm the Testaments of their decessat Relations, Do hereby Discharge and forbid in all time coming, all Commissars and their Fiscals, Clerks and Officers, to Charge, Pursue or Require any person to Confirm the Testament, or give up Inventory of the Goods of any other person Defunct, except at the instance of the Relict, Bairns, nearest of Kin, and their Tutors and Curators, or of a Creditor; Declaring all Charges

Charges, Pursuits, and Executions, otherways made and given, to be void and null. And further, Their Majesties, with Consent foresaid, Declare, that where special Assignations and Dispositions are lawfully made by the De-funct, though neither Intimat nor made Publick in his Life-time, they shall be yet good and valid Rights and Titles to Possess, Bruik, Enjoy, Pursue, or Defend, albeit the sums of Money, or Goods therein contained be not Confirmed; Without prejudice always to the Competition of Creditors and others, and of their Rights and Diligences as formerly, before the making hereof.

XXVII.

ACT Rescinding the Laws for Conformity.

July 19. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, and three Estates of Parliament, Considering how necessary it is for the welland peace of this Kingdom, and of Christ's Church within the same, as now by Law established, that the Acts following be Rescinded; Do therefore Rescind, Cass, Annull, and make

Void the Act, Cha. 2. Par. 1. Sess. 2. Cap. 4. Concerning Masters of Universities, Ministers, &c. Act 5. Ibidem, concerning the Declaration to be Signed by all Persons in Publick Trust. Act, Cha. 2. Par. 1. Sess. 3. Cap. 2. Against Separation and Disobedience to Ecclesiastick Authority. Act, Cap. 3. Ibidem, Additional Act concerning the Declaration, Act, Cha. 2. Par. 2. Sess. 2. Cap. 5. Against Conventicles. Act, Cap. 6. Ibidem, Against disorderly Baptisms. Act, Cap. 7. Ibidem, Against Separation and withdrawing from the Publick Meetings of Divine Worship. Act, Cha. 2. Par. 2. Sess. 3. Cap. 9. Against unlawful Ordinations. Act, Cat. 2. Par. 2. Sess. 3. Cap. 17. Against Keepers of Conventicles, and Withdrawers from Publick Worship. Act, Ch. 2. Par. 3. Cap. 4. For securing of the Peace of the Countrey. Act, Ja. 7. Par. 1. Sess. 1. Cap. 6. Obliging Husbands to be lyable for their Wives Fines. Act. Cap. 8. Ibidem, against Preachers at Conyventicles, and Hearers at Field-Conventicles. Act, Cap. 24. Ibidem, Ordaining that Tennents be obliged by their Tacks to live Regularly, and generally all other Acts, Clauses, and Provisions, in Acts whatsoever, made since the year 1661. Inclusive, against Non-conformity, or for Conformity to the Church, and Government thereof, as then established under Arch-bishops and Bishops.

XXVIII.

ACT Rescinding several Acts of Parliament.

July 19. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, and three Estates of Parliament, Considering, that during these late years by-past, several Acts of Parliament have been made, which are now either useles, or found to be hurtful, Do therefore Rescind, Cass, Annul, and make Void in all time coming, the Acts of Parliament following, viz. Act, Char. 2. Par. 1. Sess. 1. Cap. 17. Anent a Solemn

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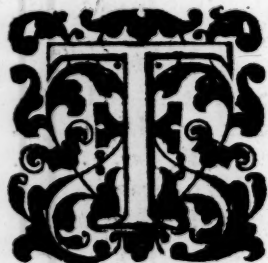
76 *K. William and Q. Maries First Parliament.*

Anniversary Thanks-giving, with the *Act, Char. 2. Par. 2. Sess. 3. Cap. 12.* to the same purpose. *Act, Char. 2. Par. 1. Sess. 2. Cap. 25.* For Denouncing Excommunicate Persons. And *Par. 1. Sess. 3. Cap. 23.* Anent Sentences of Excommunication, with all other Acts of the same Import, and but prejudice of this generality, all Acts enjoyning Civil pains upon Sentences of Excommunication. *Act, Char. 2. Par. 3. Cap. 6.* Anent Religion and the Test. *Act, Cap. 18. Ibidem,* Asserting His Majesties Prerogative in point of Jurisdiction, with the Acts following, made during the Reign of the late King James, viz. In the First Session of His First Parliament, *Act 2.* Except in so far as concerns the Annexation of the Excise to the Crown. *Act 5, 6, 7, 8, 11, 13, 16, 17, 23, 25, 26, 27, 30, 36, 37, 40, and 42.* All past in that Session of Parliament. As likewise, in the 2. Session of that Parliament, *Act 1, 6, 7, 9, 13, 26, 27, 28,* all past in that Parliament, with an unprinted Act also past therein, Rescinding a former Act, annexing the Lands and Barony of *Tarbet* to the Shire of *Cromartie*: Declaring, Likeas Their Majesties with Consent foresaid, hereby Declares the whole foresaid Acts hereby above rescinded, to be of no avail, force, strength, nor effect, in time coming.

XXIX.

A C T anent the Superiority of Lands and others, which formerly held of Prelats, or Bishops and their Chapters, to be now holden of the King and Queen.

July 19. 1690.



THE KING and QUEENS MAJESTIES

Considering, that by the Declaration of the States of this Kingdom, containing the Claim of Right, and the Offer of the Crown to Their Majesties, of the Date the Eleventh day of *April*, 1689. years, Prelacy, and the Superiority of any Office in the Church above Presbyters, is, and hath been an insupportable Grievance and Trouble to this Nation, and contrary to the Inclinations of the Generality of the People, ever since the Reformation, (they having Reformed from Popery by Presbyters) and therefore ought to be Abolished. Likeas, in pursuance of the said Declaration, Their Majesties, with Advice of the Estates of Parliament, by an Act of the day of Have Abolished the Office of Bishops or Prelats out of this Kirk and Kingdom. Therefore for removing of all Doubts and Questions that may arise anent the Superiorities of these Lands, Milns, Fishings, Heretable Offices, and others which formerly held of the Prelats, or Bishops, or of their Chapters, or of Deans, Sub-deans, and Arch-deacons, or any other Beneficed Person, by reason of the abolishing of the saids Offices and Chapters foresaid, forth of this Kirk and Kingdom? And to the effect the Subjects and Vassals of these Holdings, may be put in assurance hereanent, have Statute, Ordained and Declared, and by thir presents Statute, Ordain, and Declare, that all these Superiorities which formerly pertained to the saids Prelats and Bishops, and their Chapters, or Deans, and others foresaid, do now pertain and belong, and shall hereafter pertain immediatly to Their Majesties and Their Successors, in all time coming; and that the Vassals of these Lands, Milns, Fishings, Heretable Offices, and others, which formerly held immediatly of the said Prelats, Bishops, and their Chapters, Deans,

Deans, and others foresaid, do now, and shall in all time coming hold the same immediately of Their Majesties, and Their Successors, in the same form, and manner of Holding, as they formerly held of the saids Prelats, Bishops, and their Chapters, Deans, and others foresaid, conform to the saids Vassals their Infeudments and Rights made, and pertaining to them, which are hereby Declared to be unprejudged by the abolishing of the saids Prelats, Bishops, and their Chapters, and others their former Superiors. And likewise, Their Majesties, and Estates of Parliament, Declare all these Services of Heirs to their Defunct Predecessors, to any of the Lands and others holding of the saids Prelats, or Bishops, Deans and others foresaid (since they were abolished) whereby these Heirs are Served to these Lands, to be holden of Their Majesties, to be valid and lawful Services and Rights led and done: And Ordains all such Services as are to be led and Deduced hereafter, for Serving of the Heirs of the Vassals of the Lands, and others foresaid, as Heirs in the same Lands, to be Served Heirs thereintil, to be holden immediately of Their Majesties and their Successors foresaid, as their Superiors of the same Lands and others above-mentioned, in all time coming. And it is hereby Declared, that it shall not be leifume to interpose any other Superior betwixt Their Majesties and any of these Vassals, who are hereby Ordained to hold immediately of Their Majesties in manner foresaid; and if any person do in the contrair, all such Deeds are hereby Declared to be void and null, even albeit the Vassal should consent thereto.

XXX.

ACT and Commission for Plantation of Kirks, and Valuation of Teinds.

July 19. 1690.



ORASMUCH As, for the Maintenance and Provision of the Ministry, and Churches within this Kingdom, and for preventing and settling of differences, that did, or might arise betwixt Titulars and others, having Right to Teinds, and Heretors, concerning the Leading and Drawing of their Teinds, divers Laws and Acts of Parliament

were made in the year of our Lord 1633. And since that time divers Acts of Parliament, and Commissions, have been renewed and given to that purpose. And Their Majesties being resolved and desirous to prosecute to good a Work, for the Universal good of Their Subjects; and especially for the encouragement of the Ministers of the Gospel. Therefore Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, gives full Power and Commission to His Majesties Officers of State, for the time being, and to the Earls of Argyle, Crasford, Sutherland, Cassils, Lothian, and Leven, the Viscount of Stair, the Lords Cardross and Ruthven, Sir Patrick Hume of Polwart, the Laird of Lamington, Alexander Monro of Bearcross, the Lairds of Grant and Broddie, Sir Thomas Burnet of Leys, Sir John Maxwell, Sir Archibald Murray of Blackbarony, and Mr. Francis Montgomery of Giffen, Sir John Hall of Dunglass, John Muir Provost of Air, Alexander Spittle of Leuchet, Mr. John Murray Advocat, Mr. James Smollat Provost of Dumbartoun, Sir Thomas Stuart, Sir James Ogilvie of Churchill Advocat, Sir Wil-

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liam Hamilton Advocat, and *Sir Patrick Murray* of *Salt-coats*, or any Nine of them, to be a *Quorum*, whereof two of every State, with one of the Officers of State, to meet and convene at *Edinburgh*, the second *Wednesday* of *November* next to come, and such other Place or Places, Time or Dyets, as they shall appoint, to Value, and cause to be Valued, whatsomever Teinds, great or small, Parsonage or Viccarage, within this Kingdom, which are yet unvalued, and whether the same be in the hands of, or in use to be drawn by Titulars, Tacks-men, Ministers, or any other whatsoever, pretending Right to other Mens Teinds; Declaring, that in all cases the Heretor shall have a joynt Probation, and that where the Viccarage of any Paroch is a several Benefice and Title from the Parsonage, the same shall be severally Valued, to the effect the Titulars, or Ministers serving the Cure, having right to the said Viccarage, be not frustrate of the true worth thereof, with power to the saids Commissioners, or *Quorum* foresaid, to appoint Committees, or Sub-Committees of their own number, and to grant Commission, and receive Reports from them, and to approve or disapprove the same, as they shall find just, and to rectifie whatsomever Valuations led, or to be led, to the enorm prejudice either of the Heretors, or of the Titulars, or to the hurt and detriment of the Church, and prejudice of the Ministers Maintenance and Provisions. Providing always, Likeas it is hereby expressly Provided and Declared, that where Valuations are lawfully led against all persons having interest, and allowed by former Commissions, the same shall not be drawn in Question, nor rectified upon pretence of enorm Lesion, at the instance of the Minister (not being Titular,) or at the instance of His Majesties Advocat, in respect of His Majesties Annuity, except it can be proven that Collusion was used betwixt the Titulars and Heretors, or betwixt the Procurator-fiscal and the Heretors and Titulars; which Collusion is Declared to be when the Valuations are led with the diminution of the third part of the just Rent, which was payable the time of the Valuation; which diminution shall be proven by the Parties Oath; and with power to the saids Commissioners, or *Quorum* foresaid, where Ministers are not already sufficiently provided, or have not Localities already assigned to them for their Stipends out of the Teinds within the Paroches where they serve the Cure, according to the Quantities, Proportions and Rules contained in the 19 Act of the Parl. 1633. To modify, settle and appoint constant Local Stipends to each Minister out of the Teinds of the Paroch where they serve the Cure; with power also to the saids Commissioners to grant recompence by Prorogation of Tacks to Parties, for all Augmentations of Stipends, which are granted since the year 1630, or shall be granted, and that effeiring to the Augmentations already granted, or to be granted, as the saids Commissioners shall think fit. And sicklike, to disjoyn too large and spacious Paroches, to cause Erect and Build new Churches, to Annex and Dis-member Churches as they shall think convenient, and to take order that every Heretor and Liferenter shall have the Leading and Buying of their own Teinds, if they be willing, according to the Rules prescribed by the 19 Act and Commission granted by His Majesty, with consent of the Estates of Parliament, in Anno 1633, and the Acts of Parliament therein mentioned, extending the same to all Teinds, except such as belong to, and are posselt by Ministers for their Stipends and Provisions, which are only to be valued, but not to be sold or bought; with power to determine all

Questions

Questions concerning the Prices of Teinds, betwix Titulars, and others having Right thereto, and the Heretors, and to appoint such Securities in favours of Titulars, and others having Right to Teinds, for their Prices, to be granted by the Heretors, and others lyable in payment of valued Duties, or Buyers of the saids Teinds, and in favours of the Ministers, as to their Maintainance, as the saids Commissioners shall think fitting, according to the Rules set down in the said Act 1633. And each Heretor, whose Teinds belongs to Titulars of Erection, or to Patrons, according to the Act made in this Parliament, or to any other having Right thereto by Infeftment, Tack, or otherways, not being both Minister and Titular, to have power and liberty to buy the Teinds of his own Lands, whether valued or not, from the saids Titulars, Patrons, Tacks-men, and others having Right thereto, according to the Rates formerly appointed, and the nature and value of the Sellers Right, to be determined by the Commissioners above-specified; and generally with power to the saids Commissioners, to decide and determine in all other points which may concern the Drawing, or Leading of Teinds, the Valuing, Selling, or Buying of the same, or payment of the Rates thereof: And if any Person or Persons shall find themselves grieved, and complain of the injustice or exorbitancy of any Decreet or Sentence already given in any of the former Commissions, with power to the saids Commissioners to take the same into their consideration, and alter, annull, or allow the saids Decrees and Sentences, as they shall find just. And it is always Provided and Declared, that the Ministers of the Gospel and their Successors, shall not be prejudged of the Stipends, either at present posselt by them, or already modified, or to be modified to them, according to the Rates above-mentioned. And whereas it may fall out, that some of the Commissioners may be unable to attend the Service, through Death, Sicknes, or other known Impediment: Therefore Their Majesties Declare, that they shall be careful to fill their Places with other Persons qualified, whose Oaths for faithful discharging of the same, shall be taken by the Lord Chancellor, or in his absence by the L. President of the Commission for the time: And Ordains this present Commission to endure ay and while the same be discharged by Their Majesties. And the Acts, Decrees, and Sentences thereof, to have the force, strength, and effect of a Decreet or Sentence of Parliament, and the Lords of Session to grant Letters of Horning, Poynding, and others necessary, to be direct upon the saids Decrees and Sentences, in manner contained in the foresaid Commission. And Their Majesties, with Consent foresaid, hereby Discharges all former Commissions, Declaring the same to be expired.

XXXI.

ACT Rescinding Forefaultures in absence, before the year 1669. And restoring Caldwell, and Kerland, and Mr. William Veitch.

July 19. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties Considering, that before the year 1669. There was no Law Impowering the Lords of Justiciary to Forefault in absence, for Perduellion, or any other Crime. But on the contrary, by the 90 Act, Parl. 11. King Ja. 6.

Anno 1587. It is Statute, Declared, and Ordained, that the whole Accu-
sation,

lation, Reasoning, Writs, Witnesses, and other Probation and Instruction whatsoever of the Crime, should be Alledged, Reasoned, and Deduced to the Assize, in presence of the Party accused in face of Judgment, and no otherways: And therefore Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Declare, that all Sentences pronounced by the Justice Court in absence, for Perduellion, or any other Crime, before the year 1669. were from the beginning null and void: And hereby restores all Persons or their Representatives, so Forefaulted by the Justices *in modum Justitie*; and particularly the Representatives of *Muir of Caldwell*, *Ker of Kersland*, and Mr. *William Veitch* Minister of the Gospel; which shall be as valid and effectual to all intents and purposes, as if they had a special Act of Parliament Reducing these Forefaultures: And hereby Rescinds the Act of Parliament *Anno 1669.* in so far as it Ratifies these Forefaultures, and allows the foresaids persons to apply to the Commission named by the Act of Parliament, Rescinding Fines and Forefaultures for Repetition of bygones, preceeding *Martinmas 1688.* conform to that Act.

XXXII.

ACT in favours of the small Vassals of Kirk-lands, who now Hold of Their Majesties:

July 19. 1690.



UR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, Taking to Their Consideration, That many of the Vassals of Bishops, and other Kirk-men, who now hold Their Lands immediatly of Their Majesties, have such small portions of Lands, that they are not able to be at the expence of expeding their Inseftments; For Remeed whereof, Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Do Statute and Ordain, That the Signatures and Charters of all Vassals of Kirk-lands, whose Valuation is but an hundreth pounds *Scots*, or under, being above ten pounds, shall be past and exped through the Registers and Seals, for payment of ten pounds *Scots* allanerly, for Fees in the Exchequer, Dues at the Signet and Seals, Drink-money, or any other Duty or Fee whatsoever; And that the Signatures and Charters of such Vassals whose Valuation is but two hundreth pounds *Scots*, or under, being above one hundreth pounds, shall be past and exped through the Registers and Seals, for payment of fifteen pounds *Scots* allanerly, for Fees in the Exchequer, Dues at the Signet and Seals, Drink-money, or any other Duty or Fee whatsoever, and that they shall be free of paying a Seafin Ox to the Sheriff, and the Dues to be payed by them to the Sheriffs for Aquees, shall not exceed the twentieth part of their Feu-duty; And where the Vassals of Kirk-lands, their Valuation is only ten pounds *Scots*, or under, that their Charter shall pass the Great-Seal *per saltum*, without passing any other Seal, and that *gratis*, without payment of any Money for Composition in the Exchequer, or other Dues: And as to the Vassals of Kirklands in *Orkney* and *Zetland*, where their Valuation does not exceed twenty pounds *Scots*, it is hereby Declared, That they shall bruik by the Udall Right, without necessity of Renovation of their Rights and Inseftments.

XXXIII.

XXXIII.

A C T for security of the Creditors Vassals and Heirs of Intail, of persons Forefeited.

July 22. 1690.



Orasmuch as amongst other Grievances represented to Their Majesties, when the Crown was tendered to Them, Forfaultures in prejudice of Vassals Creditors, or Heirs of Intail, were condescended on as a great Grievance, and that it is just that every Man suffer for his own Fault, and not the Innocent with, or for the Guilty; And that such Rights as are not in a Mans power to alienat by consent, should not Confiscat by his Crime. Therefore the King and Queens Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Statute and Ordain, That no Forefeiture hereafter shall any ways prejudice the Tacksmen, Creditors, Superiors, Vassals, or Heirs of Intail aftermentioned, nor Husbands, or Wives of the persons Forefeited; but that all Tacks clad with Possession, before committing of the Treason, where the Treason is open and notour, or before the Citation in the Process of Forefeiture, where the Treason is latent, shall defend against the Forefeiture of the Setter, his Heirs and Successors, the Debts being always upon Record, by being Registrat, or Diligence done thereupon; And that all Estates Forefeited shall be subject to all real Actions, and Claims against the same, though they be not raised, nor insisted in within the five years preceeding the Forefeiture, Excepting bygone Feu-duties, Annualrents, and other Annual Prestations, for which there is no Diligence done within five years preceeding the Forefeiture, and that notwithstanding of the second Act of the ninth Parliament of King James the sixth, which is hereby in so far Rescinded, and to all true and Lawful Creditors, whether personal or real, for their principal sums allanerly, whose Debts and Claims are Contracted, and founded prior to the committing of the Treason, where the Treason is open and notour, or prior to the Citation, whereupon the Forefeiture proceeds, where the Treason is latent; Excepting nevertheless such Debts as are, or shall be contracted during the time of open Rebellion and rising in Arms, which Debts shall be in the same case as before the making of this Act, and that Forefeited Estates shall likewise be subject and lyable to all the Casualties due to the Superior, either before the Forefeiture, or thereafter, by opening the Fee, and that in the same manner and way as if the saids Tacks, Actions, Debts and Casualties had been sett, raised, contracted, due and confirmed under the Great Seal, before committing of the Crime, for which the Forefeiture is deduced, excepting bygone Annual Prestations in manner foresaid, and that the Subaltern real Rights, holden of them by their Vassals, whether in Fee or in Liferent, and by whatever manner of holding, shall no way be prejudged by the Forefeiture of the Superior, but shall remain with the Vassals, in the same manner and way, as if their Rights had been Confirmed under the Great Seal, before committing of the Crime, for which the Superior was Forefeited, and that no Heirs of Entail in Infeftments, or other Deeds affected with Prohibitive or irritant Clauses, in case of Contravention of the Provisions therein-mentioned, shall be prejudged by the Forefeiture of his

Predecessor, but only in so far as the party Forefeited had liberty to Contract Debt, or affect the Lands or others, by the quality of the Right and Infeiment, and in so far as the same stands unexercised by his Predecessor, the time of committing of the Treason, where the Treason is open and notour, or the time of the Citation in the Process of Forefeiture of such Entailed Estates, where the Treason is latent, shall only have Right to affect the same in the same manner and way as the party Forefeited might have done, by the Tenor and Quality of the Right and Infeiment, providing the Right of Tailzie be Registrat, conform to the Act of Parliament in the year 1685. and that the Deed whereby the foresaid Faculty is exercised, be insert in some publick Register, or contained in a Contract of Marriage. And likewise it is Statute and Ordained, That no Wife shall be prejudged of her Terce of Lands, nor of any obligations conceived in her favours, by her Contract of Marriage, by the Forefeiture of her Husband, nor no Husband shall be prejudged of the Courtesie of Lands belonging to his Wife, nor any obligations in his Contract of Marriage, conceived in his favours by the Forefeiture of his Wife; but that the saids Rights and Obligements, both as to Husbands and Wives, shall have their full force and effect immediatly upon the Dissolution of the Marriage: And Their Majesties with Advice and Consent foresaid, Rescinds that Clause of the foresaid Act of Parliament in the year 1685. whereby it is Declared, That His Majesty should not be prejudged by that Act, as to Confiscations or other Fines, as the punishment of Crimes.

XXXIV.

ACT anent the Fishery

July 22. 1690.



UR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, with Consent of the Estates convened in Parliament, Considering that the late Royal Company erected for Fishing, is now dissolved, by retiring their Stocks, and quitting the prosecution of that Trade in Company, as was designed in its Institution; and yet they continue to exact six pounds Scots per Last of all Herrings exported forth of the Kingdom, to the hurt and prejudice of Their Majesties Leidges. Therefore Their Majesties, with the Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Do

Rescind, Reduce and Annul the foresaid Gift of Erection of the Company, called the Royal Company of Fishing, with the whole Priviledges and Immunities belonging thereto; together with all Acts, Confirmations, and Ratifications thereof; and Declares the foresaid Company to be dissolved: Discharging hereby, and strictly Prohibiting the exacting of the six pounds Scots for the Last of Herrings, or any other Imposition, or Exaction upon Herrings, or any other Fishings whatsoever, on the accompt of the foresaid Company, or any having their Right from the Takers, or Exporters of Herring, Salmond, White-fishes, or any other Fishes in all time coming,

coming. And for the further encouragement of the Trade of Fishing, Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent foresaid, Do Allow, Invite and Encourage the Merchants of the Royal Burrows, and others of Their good Subjects, to employ their Stocks and Industry in the Trade of Fishing, and Curing of Herring, in which they shall enjoy all the Freedoms and Advantages competent to them, before the Erection of the foresaid Company; And particularly the Forraign Salt Imported, and Employed upon the Curing of Fishes, shall be free of Excise, or other Duty. And to prevent all Questions that may arise anent the quantities of Salt to be employed, Their Majesties with Advice and Consent foresaid, do Ordain the Merchants Exporters, to have allowance, or be repayed by the Customers, for the behove of the first Seller, and Curer of the Fish, who bought the Salt for that use, of ten pound four shilling *Scots*, for the Salt of each exported Last of Herrings, or White-fishes, and twelve pound *Scots* for each exported Last of Salmond, conform to the twelfth *Act* of the first Session of the second Parliament of King Charles the Second, *Anent Excise and Customs*; and the Proclamation of the Privy Council, dated the eleventh day of April, One thousand six hundred and eighty one, in stead of the exemption of Customs of all Fishes exported, provided by the first *Act* of the fourth Session of that same Parliament, anent the pre-emption of Salt; It is hereby expressly Provided, and Declared, That albeit the Taking of Fishes be allowed to all the Leidges, without prejudice of mens particular Properties; yet the Exportation of Fishes doth only belong to the Merchants of the Royal Burrows, conform to the *Act* of this present Parliament. Which Priviledges are hereby no ways Infringed. And Their Majesties, with Consent foresaid, Do Recommend to the Lords of Their Majesties Privy Council, to receive such overtures from the Royal Burrows, or others, and to interpone their Authority to such of these Overtures, as they shall find to be most convenient, and to conduce most for the better Curing of Fishes, and for the profit and honour of the Trade.

XXXV.

AC T anent Ministers that have not prayed for the King and Queen.

July 21. 1690:



THE Estates of Parliament taking into their Consideration, that several Ministers deprived for not Praying publicly for King William and Queen Mary, as King and Queen of this Realm, and not Reading the Proclamation of the Estates, emitted upon the thirteenth day of April, one thousand six hundred eighty nine, for that effect, are by their Sentence of Deprivation expressly prohibited to exercise any part of their Ministerial function within the Paroches from which they were deprived, Do nevertheless now far more perniciously and dangerously diffuse the poyson of their Disaffection, by taking the liberty to Preach and Pray at other Churches, and elsewhere, where they neglect to pray for King William and Queen Mary, in manner enjoyned by the said Proclamation, to the manifest contempt of publick Authority, and the stirring up and Fomenting the disaffection of the people to Their Majesties, and the present Government, and the encouragement of all their Enemies. Therefore Our Sovereign Lord and Lady, the

Y

King

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King and Queens Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the said Estates of Parliament, Do hereby Prohibit and Discharge the whole foresaid Ministers, Deprived as said is, to Preach or exercise any part of the Ministerial Function, either in Churches or elsewhere, upon any pretext whatsoever, until first they present themselves before the Lords of Their Majesties Secret Council, and there in presence of the Lords thereof, Take, Swear, and Subscribe the Oath of Allegiance, and also engage themselves under their hands, to Pray for King *William* and Queen *Mary*, as King and Queen of this Realm, and not to owne or acknowledge the late King *James* the Seventh for their King, in any sort, conform to the Tenor of the said Proclamation; Certifying such Ministers as shall do in the contrary, that they shall be proceeded against as persons disaffected, and Enemies to Their Majesties Government, with all rigor: And further, Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent foresaid, ordain the said Proclamation, and Act of the Estates of the Kingdom, to be put to further Execution against all such Ministers, who have not as yet given obedience thereto, by Praying for Their Majesties in manner foresaid; and that the Lords of Their Majesties Privy Council proceed therein, or impower the Sheriffs and Magistrats of Burghs, to do the same within their respective bounds, as they shall see cause.

XXXVI.

ACT anent the Mint.

July 22. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, and three Estates of Parliament, Considering that by the Act of Parliament one thousand six hundred eighty six, for a Free Coynage, there is only allowed eighteen pounds Scots upon the Stone weight of Silver, for defraying the whole Charge, vast Expences, and loss upon its Coynage, which allowance is found by experience to be too small and insufficient; Therefore Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the saids Estates, Do hereby Rescind in all time coming, that Clause of the foresaid Act; And further Statute and Ordain, that the Master of the Mint have allowed to him in time coming twenty pounds Scots in stead of the said eighteen pounds Scots upon the Stone weight of Silver, as the just and reasonable allowance for defraying the said Charge, Expence and Loss upon its Coynage in manner provided in the said Act.

XXXVII.

ACT anent persons killed in the Kings Host.

July 22. 1689.



OUR Sovereign Lord and Lady, the King and Queens Majesties Considering, how necessary it is for the Support and Defence of the Government, that the good Subjects of all Ranks in this Kingdom, hazarding their Lives in maintainance of Their Majesties Authority and Government, be under no discouragement, upon account of their Families and Children; And likewise Considering the laudable Practice of Their Royal Ancestors, in the times of Forraign or Intertine

fine War ; Their Majesties with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Do hereby Statute and Ordain, That the Heir, or Heirs of such of Their Majesties Subjects of this Realm, Holding either of Their Majesties, or any other Superiour, as shall hereafter, during this present War, be Slain, or Hurt to the Death, in Military Service, within Their Majesties Dominions, in Defence of the Protestant Religion, Laws and Liberties, and Their Majesties Royal Authority, shall be Free, and are hereby Discharged of the Burden, and Duties of Waird, Relief, Marriage, and Non-entry, falling through the Deceate of any of Their Majesties Subjects, so slain or hurt.

XXXVIII.

ACT for Security of Their Majesties Government;

July 22. 1690.



HE Estates of Parliament Considering how just and necessary it is, for the Security of Their Majesties Government, and the Peace of the Kingdom, that all their Subjects be Men of Integrity, well and dutifully Affected, and that others who are otherways inclined may be discovered ; and that the late King *James* does still pretend a Title, and doth maintain a War against Their Majesties, and by many Contrivancies, endeavours to Divert Their Majesties Leidges from their Allegiance, and for this end there is a distinction betwixt a King *de facto*, and a King *de jure*, cunningly of late spread abroad, thereby to weaken and invalidat the Allegiance sworn to Their Majesties: Therefore the King and Queens Majesties, with the Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Enacts, Statutes and Ordains, That all persons, who in Law, are obliged to Swear and take the Oath of Allegiance; and all other Subjects of this Kingdom, whom the Council shall think fit to put the Oath of Allegiance to, (being hereby Authorized to do the same to every Subject of this Realm they see cause) shall Subscribe the Certificat and Assurance under-written, Declaring, that such as shall refuse to Subscribe the same, shall be reputed Disaffected to Their Majesties Government, and be deprived of any Offices, Benefices, and Jurisdictions which they enjoy, and be obliged to give such Security for their good behaviour, and that they shall Act nothing against the Government, as Their Majesties High Commissioner, or the Lords of His Majesties Privy Council shall think fit, providing it extend no further than Bond, Caution, or personal Imprisonment, securing of Horse and Arms, or Garrison of Houses, &c.

I A. B. Do in the sincerity of my Heart, Assert, Acknowledge, and Declare, That Their Majesties, King William and Queen Mary, are the only Lawful Undoubted Sovereigns, King and Queen of Scotland, as well *de jure*, as *de facto*, and in the Exercise of the Government; and therefore I do sincerely and faithfully Promise and Ingage, that I will with Heart and Hand, Life and Goods, Maintain and Defend Their Majesties Title and Government, against the late King *James*, his Adherents, and all other Enemies, who either by open or secret Attempts, shall Disturb, or Disquiet Their Majesties in the Exercise thereof.

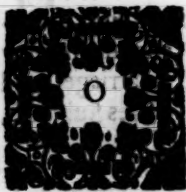
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XXXIX.

XXXIX.

ACT anent Removing from Land.

July 22. 1690.



U R Sovereign Lord and Lady, and the Estates of Parliament, Considering the inconveniency arising from the uncertainty of the Term of *Whitsunday*, whereby the indurance of the two ordinary Terms of *Whitsunday* and *Martinmas*, is so unequal; and *Whitsunday* oft-times reaching far in Summer, by the removing from Lands at that time, these who remove, do eat up and destroy the Meadows, and Hained Ground: For Remeed whereof, Their Majesties with Consent of the saids Estates of Parliament, Do Statute and Ordain, That the Summer and Winter Terms, shall in all time coming, be the fifteenth day of *May*, and *Martinmas*; and that the Legal Term of Removing, both in Burgh and Landward, shall be the said fifteenth day of *May*, upon Warning fourty days preceeding the same.

XL.

ACT anent short Prescriptions, of Adjudications and others.

July 22. 1690.



U R SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, and the Estates of Parliament, Considering, that during the Surcease of Justice, from the King's coming into *Britain*, till the Nomination of the Session, made by His Majesty, and the Proclamation for opening of the Signet, of the date the fifteenth day of *October*, one thousand six hundred eighty and nine years, there were several Hornings past by Deliverance of the Lords of Session and Justiciary, during that time, which many were unwilling to Suspend in the Name and Authority of the late King; Therefore Their Majesties, with Consent foresaid, Do Declare the saids Hornings to be Null and Void, to all Intents and Purposes; And that seing during the time foresaid, there was no ordinary Judicature, by which Civil Actions could be pursued; Therefore Their Majesties Do further Declare, that in all Actions, Exceptions, or Replies, &c. upon short Prescriptions, the time from the first of *November* one thousand six hundred eighty eight, to the fifteenth day of *October*, one thousand six hundred eighty nine years, shall not be reckoned, but shall be Deduced, and that in Adjudications, and other Deeds, which the Law, or the agreement of Parties require to be done within a certain time, that therein the said unprofitable time, during the space foresaid, shall not be counted.

XLI

ACT Rescinding the Forfeiture of the Deceast John Swinton of that ilk.

July 22. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, and Estates of Parliament; Having taken to Their Consideration, a Decreet of Forfeiture, past against the Deceast John Swinton of that ilk, by the Committee of Estates, upon the second day of April One thousand six hundred and fifty one years; And

finding that the said Decreet being in Absence, proceeds upon a Citation by a Messenger, and not by a Herald and Pursevant, bearing Coat of Arms, as is Required by the Law, and that the Messenger does not Verifie his Execution upon Oath, as is usual and customary in all Processes of Treason, besides several other Informalities; And that there is none of the Grounds and Warrants of the said Decreet extant, nor to be found, but the principal Summons and Executions, without any Minut or Warrant for the Decreet; And that Swinton by the Parliament One thousand six hundred and sixty one, was ordained to see and answer the said Decreet One thousand six hundred fifty one, upon the fiftenth day of May that year, and that the same was Ratified upon the twelfth day of July thereafter, without ever calling him to give in his Answers, tho he was then Prisoner in the Tolbooth of Edinburgh: And having considered the other Decreet of Forfeiture against Swinton, upon the twelfth day of July One thousand six hundred and sixty one; And that by an Article of the CLAIM OF RIGHT, It is Declared, *That the causing Forfeit Persons upon Lame and Defective Probation, and the disposing of Forfeitures before Sentence, is contrary to Law;* And finding that the said Decreet One thousand six hundred and sixty one is made to proceed upon a Judicial Confession, as to Swinton his being at Worcester in Arms against the King, contradistinct from his written Answers; And that there is no such Confession signed by him extant: And that it appears by the Earl of Crasfuds Letter, (who was President of the Parliament one thousand six hundred and sixty one) and other Evidences, That the Minuts which were the Warrants of that Decreet, are FALSE, and were signed more than twelve years *ex post facto*, and that the same bear several Inconsistencies with themselves, and are Redargued by other Records of Parliament: And that the said Minuts as they stand, were no Doom and Sentence of Forfeiture, but at most an Interlocutor, finding the Libel Relevant and Proven, which is Analogous to the Verdict of an Inquest, in Processes before the Justices; Seing the necessary Solemnities requisite to Doods of Forfeiture before the Parliament, such as Voting, Approving, Touching with the Royal Scepter, Intimating by Sound of Trumpet, and Tearing of Arms, were not Adhibit, which are usual in all Sentences of Forfeiture before the Parliament, and as was done in all the Forfeitures past in the Parliament one thousand six hundred and sixty one, and that upon different days, from the days finding the Libel Relevant and Proven: Nor was Swinton called to be present at the passing of the said Interlocutor, albeit he was then Prisoner in the Tolbooth of

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Edinburgh; And that the Gift of Forfeiture, granted in favours of the Duke, then Earl of *Lawderdale*, was before the Decreet one thousand six hundred and sixty one, (being dated the twenty fifth day of *May* that year, and the pretended Sentence the twelfth day of *July* thereafter) which is contrary to *Law*. And having Heard and Considered the Decreet of Forfeiture in the year one thousand six hundred and fifty one, with the Grounds and Warrants thereof, extant in *Processe*: And the Decreet of Forfeiture in the year one thousand six hundred and sixty one, with the Grounds and Warrants of the same, with the Earl of *Craufurds* Letter, and Depositions taken thereanent; And having at full length, heard the Earl of *Lawderdale* and *Swinton's* Advocates, upon the foresaid Grounds and Nullities, THEREFORE Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Do hereby Rescind, Retreat, Cass and Annul the said Decreet of Forfeiture, of the date the second day of *April* one thousand six hundred and fifty one; and the other Decreet of Forfeiture, of the date the twelfth day of *July* one thousand six hundred and sixty one; and the Gift of Forfeiture of the Estate of *Swinton*, granted in favours of the Duke of *Lawderdale*, therein designed Earl of *Lawderdale*, in the year one thousand six hundred and sixty one, and all that has followed, or may follow upon the said Decreets, and Gift of Forfeiture; And Declare the said two Decreets, and Gift of Forfeiture, to have been from the beginning, to be now, and in all time coming Void, Null, and of no Avail, Force, Strength, or Effect: And Restore *John Swinton*, now of *Swinton*, against the said Forfeitures and Gift, and all that has followed, or may follow thereupon, BY WAY OF JUSTICE: And Declare, That this Act is, and shall be understood to be excepted out of the Act *Salvo Jure*, to be past in this present Parliament.

XLII:

ACT anent the Resoured Duty of Annualrents.

July 22. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, Considering, that Infeftments of Annualrents, which ordinarily are granted to Creditors for security of sums of Money, are Retoured to be worth the full value of the Annualrent, and thereby Superiours do acclaim the full Annualrent, as the Retour Duty, during the Non-entry, as well before, as after Declarator, which is a grievous and heavy burden to the Heirs of Creditors: Therefore Their Majesties with Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Do Statute, Enact and Declare, that in all time coming, Annualrents shall only be Retoured to the Blench-duty, or other Duty, contained in the Heretable Bond, or Infeftment of Annualrent, and that no Action of special Declarator, at the instance of any Superior of an Annualrent, shall be sustained further than for the Blench, or other Duty, contained in the Bond or Infeftment of Annualrent, until Citation in the General Declarator.

XLIII.

XLIII.

Remit of the Proceſs of Treason to the Lords of Juſticiary.

July 22. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Do Remit to the Commissioners of Juſticiary, Nominat by Their Majesties, the Proceſs of Treason, Intented against these in Rebellion against Their Majesties, who are not Forfeited by the Parliament, to be Discussed by them upon the Summons, pursued before the Parliament, which is hereby Declared to be as valid, as if the foresaids persons, and ilk one of them had been Summoned before the saids Justices in the first Instance; And hereby Authorizes and Impowers the Lords of Juſticiary to proceed to Forfeiture against them for the Crime of Treason, Libelled in the said Summons, notwithstanding they be absent; with power to them to Issue Warrants for Citation of Witnesses, against any of the saids persons: And likewise Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent foresaid, do give Warrant to Their Majesties Advocat, to raise an Inditement of Treason before the saids Lords of Juſticiary, against these in the Rebellion, whom he was Ordered to Proceſs before the Parliament, and Remits to them to proceed therein, untill the final Decision thereof.

XLIV.

ACT Salvo jure Cujuslibet.

July 22. 1690.



OUR SOVERAIGN LORD and LADY, the King and Queens Majesties, taking to Consideration, that there are several Acts of Ratifications, and others past and made in this Session of Parliament, in favours of particular persons, without calling, or hearing of such as may be thereby concerned, or prejudged: Therefore Their Majesties, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, Statute and Ordain, that all such particular Acts, and Acts of Ratifications, past in manner foresaid, shall not prejudice any third party of their lawful Rights, nor of their Actions and Defences, competent thereupon, before the making of the saids particular Acts, and Acts of Ratifications; and that the Lords of Session, and all other Judges of this Kingdom, shall be obliged to Judge betwixt parties according to their several Rights standing in their persons before the making of the saids Acts: All which are hereby Exponed, and Declared to have been made *Salvo jure cujuslibet*; Excepting always from this present Act, all such Acts past in this Session of Parliament, as by an expresse Clause therein, are declared to be here from excepted.

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XLV.

XLV.

ACT of Adjournment.

July 22. 1660.



THE KING and QUEENS MAJESTIES Declare this Parliament Current, and Adjourns the same to the third day of September, and Ordain all Members of Parliament to attend that Day, and that there be no new Election of Commissioners from Shires or Burghs, except upon the Death of some of the present Commissioners: And also excepting such new Elections as are to be made by these Shires, who by an Act made in this Parliament, are allowed to send more Commissioners than formerly they were in use to send.

Collected and Extracted from the Registers and Records of Parliament, by

RO: BALFOUR, Cls Reg.

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